

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Variable. Temp. 12-17 (53-63). Tomorrow variable.
LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 10-17 (50-63). Tomorrow
Clear. Temp. 10-17 (50-63).
NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 14-18 (57-64).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE.

Algeria	10-15	London	10-15
Argentina	10-15	Los Angeles	10-15
Australia	10-15	Madrid	10-15
Brazil	10-15	Mexico	10-15
Canada	10-15	Nairobi	10-15
Chile	10-15	Rangoon	10-15
China	10-15	San Francisco	10-15
Colombia	10-15	Sao Paulo	10-15
Cuba	10-15	Seoul	10-15
Czechoslovakia	10-15	Singapore	10-15
Denmark	10-15	Sofia	10-15
Egypt	10-15	Taipei	10-15
France	10-15	Tokyo	10-15
Germany	10-15	U.S. (New York)	10-15
Greece	10-15	U.S. (Los Angeles)	10-15
Hong Kong	10-15	U.S. (Chicago)	10-15
India	10-15	U.S. (San Francisco)	10-15
Indonesia	10-15	U.S. (Dallas)	10-15
Iran	10-15	U.S. (Houston)	10-15
Italy	10-15	U.S. (Phoenix)	10-15
Japan	10-15	U.S. (Portland)	10-15
Korea	10-15	U.S. (Seattle)	10-15
Malaysia	10-15	U.S. (Tacoma)	10-15
Mexico	10-15	U.S. (Vancouver)	10-15
Morocco	10-15	U.S. (Seattle)	10-15
Netherlands	10-15	U.S. (Portland)	10-15
Nigeria	10-15	U.S. (Tacoma)	10-15
Philippines	10-15	U.S. (Vancouver)	10-15
Poland	10-15	U.S. (Seattle)	10-15
Portugal	10-15	U.S. (Portland)	10-15
Romania	10-15	U.S. (Tacoma)	10-15
Russia	10-15	U.S. (Vancouver)	10-15
Saudi Arabia	10-15	U.S. (Seattle)	10-15
Spain	10-15	U.S. (Portland)	10-15
Sri Lanka	10-15	U.S. (Tacoma)	10-15
Sudan	10-15	U.S. (Vancouver)	10-15
Sweden	10-15	U.S. (Seattle)	10-15
Switzerland	10-15	U.S. (Portland)	10-15
Taiwan	10-15	U.S. (Tacoma)	10-15
Tanzania	10-15	U.S. (Vancouver)	10-15
Thailand	10-15	U.S. (Seattle)	10-15
Turkey	10-15	U.S. (Portland)	10-15
Uganda	10-15	U.S. (Tacoma)	10-15
Ukraine	10-15	U.S. (Vancouver)	10-15
United States	10-15	U.S. (Seattle)	10-15
Yugoslavia	10-15	U.S. (Portland)	10-15



SECURITY MEASURES—Armed guards and metal detectors screen delegates to the Organization of American States meeting as they entered the Legislative Palace in Quito.

Improvement Depends on End of Curbs

U.S.-Cuba Ties Linked to OAS Sanctions

By Jonathan Kandell

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The lifting of economic sanctions against Cuba by the current session of the Organization of American States here could ease the way to a reconciliation between Washington and Havana, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The sources cautioned that a formal end to the decade-old blockade of Cuba would not necessarily mean that the United States would move toward re-establishing diplomatic and economic ties with the government of Premier Fidel Castro.

But they noted that if the motion to lift the sanctions failed to gather the necessary two-thirds majority, or 14 votes, "then, obviously, any rapprochement between the United States and Cuba will be delayed."

Attempts to Interfere

The sanctions against Cuba were passed in 1964 by a U.S.-inspired resolution because of Havana's alleged attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin American countries by aiding guerrilla movements in the hemisphere.

But a decade later, the United States appears to be caught in a bind by the resolution. Eight countries in the hemisphere already maintain diplomatic ties with Havana and a clear majority of the OAS nations want to bring Cuba back into the Latin American fold.

But several Latin American nations—including Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay—continue to view the Cuban government as bent on subversion and insist that the OAS sanctions should be maintained.

Should the motion to lift the blockade fail by a narrow margin, the split between the two camps would widen and further threaten the unity and importance of the OAS, which has long been criticized by some of its members as an ineffectual forum dominated by the United States.

Diplomatic sources portrayed the United States as anxious to avoid further polarizing of the OAS membership over the Cuban issue. "The same sources also noted that if Washington decided to change its Cuban policy, it does not want to be accused by the anti-Cuban bloc of unilateral ending a blockade policy it has championed for more than 10 years."

To support their view that the United States has decided to maintain a much lower profile in the current OAS session and avoid taking the initiative in the

vote for or against Cuba, diplomatic sources pointed out that the U.S. delegation has declined to reveal how it would vote. The sources said that a final decision by the U.S. delegation—led by Under Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll—will be made only after close consultations by cable with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington.

Headquarters Blast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A bomb explosion damaged the OAS headquarters, just three blocks from the White House.

Banzer Cancels Elections, Vows Military Rule Until '80

LA PAZ, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Gen. Hugo Banzer, the President of Bolivia, yesterday abandoned plans for elections next year, ordered a crackdown on political activity and said his military regime would retain control of the government until at least 1980.

The general also fired his cabinet and replaced it with a body composed entirely of military officers, some of whom had served in the previous cabinet. Gen. Banzer put down an attempted coup d'etat on Thursday.

The abandoning of the elections scheduled for next June and the series of tough measures to stifle opposition were made at the behest of the armed forces' leadership. The revolt Thursday by civilians and some military at Santa Cruz, 330 miles to the east, apparently was triggered

last night. Police said that there were no injuries.

Six hours after the explosion, an unidentified man telephoned the Associated Press, saying that a group called the Cuba Movement C4 was responsible for the bombing.

"We consider all Latin American countries that recognize the Communist regime of Cuba as a true representative of Cuba as the enemy of the Cuban people," the caller said. "All Latin American countries that recognize Castro Communism are our enemies. Long live a free Cuba!"

Parties Suspended

He suspended political parties, employers' organizations, labor unions and professional associations. The new government decreed a "national mobilization" around the armed forces and said the military had assumed total control of the government until at least 1980.

The government said it would guarantee press freedom, but said the information media should aim at "keeping social peace and helping the national effort."

Gen. Banzer said he would demand "discipline, work and unity," and would severely punish corruption in government. He said there would be fewer holidays, companies would be forced to reinvest their profits in Bolivia, the judicial branch of government would be restructured, a five-year economic and social development plan would be formulated and a compulsory national civil service would be instituted.

"Critical Period" The military leadership, headed by Air Force Gen. Oscar Ariasola, had informed Gen. Banzer in a lengthy document that it was "categorically and definitely not in agreement with holding elections or returning to the parliamentary system while the critical period through which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Hugo Banzer

U.S. Asks Curbs on Fertilizer To Reserve It For Farm Use

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROME, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The U.S. delegation at the UN's World Food Conference, under pressure from congressional advisers, yesterday proposed a resolution urging the reduction of nonagricultural use of fertilizer to ease a critical shortage held partly responsible for famine this year in South Asia.

About 15 per cent of the fertilizer used in the United States goes into such nonfood applications as improving lawns, cemeteries and golf courses.

That 15 per cent would have been enough to add two million to the wheat crop of India this year, specialists at the food conference reported.

The U.S. proposal was made at the urging of Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who pressed delegation chief Earl Butz, the Secretary of Agriculture, into action at a U.S. strategy session held on Friday night.

Butz Against Move

Mr. Butz had been opposed to making any call for restraint, either at this conference or in the United States itself, arguing that the scarcity was temporary (the Agriculture Department believes there will be a surplus again within three years) and that Americans should be allowed to use fertilizer as they please.

U.S. delegation officers said they were uncertain whether yesterday's proposal, if not accepted by the conference of 180 nations, would be followed up by any voluntary rationing or allocation program in the United States.

There was no formal comment on the surprise U.S. move. Officials from developing countries generally favored it. Analysts said it would probably be difficult "for rich countries to oppose it."

The resolution, while carrying no legal sanction, would nevertheless serve to focus a policy of moral disavowal on the body politic of the rich countries, which could have an important effect in getting the fertilizer where it is needed.

Fertilizer Yield Cited

One ton of fertilizer can produce an additional 10 to 15 tons of grain in India, according to American agricultural expert Lester Brown.

The total shortfall of food, mainly in the countries of South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, was estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the sponsoring body of this conference, at between 7 million and 11 million tons of grain, which can mean starvation or malnutrition for half a billion people over the next eight months.

One of the major as yet unmet tasks of this conference, attended by more than 2,000 delegates, is to organize a relief effort that will avoid such a catastrophe. The United States intends to double its humanitarian food aid this year and, together with other food-exporting countries, Washington is considering rationing grain sales to more affluent countries to free supplies for the famine-ravaged nations.

World use of chemical fertilizers has increased sharply since World War II. The combined use of nitrogen, phosphate and potash of the rich countries in 1938, the figure was 78 million tons—36 million tons of nitrogen, 23 million tons of phosphate and 19 million tons of potash. The total use of such nutrients is expected to reach 150 million tons by 1980.

U.S. president Arnold Miller said problems still remained in four or five areas, but added, "We're making progress." His industry counterpart, Guy Farmer, who had been hopeful of a weekend settlement, said it was more likely to be reached tomorrow.

"It's not because we're hung up on anything, it's because we have so much to do," Mr. Farmer said as he arrived at a hotel negotiating site to receive the union's latest proposed contract language.

Right to Strike

An industry source said the main sticking point was the union's insistence on the right to strike over grievances. "Everything else is negotiable," the source said.

The industry says that it has to have a guarantee against such strikes to permit high-level production. Wildcat strikes and absenteeism led to a loss of 24 million man days in 1973, according to the industry's figures.



Pope Paul VI speaking at World Food Conference.

Pope Sees New Form of War In Birth Curb for Poor Lands

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI told the UN's World Food Conference here yesterday that imposing birth control on poor nations to ease hunger problems would be a new form of warfare.

The threat of hunger and the burden of malnutrition are not an inevitable destiny," the Pontiff said, and he appealed: "No more hunger, hunger never again!"

The 77-year-old Pope told about 2,000 delegates, observers and their families that "it is inadmissible

that those who have control of the wealth and resources of mankind should try to resolve the problem of hunger by forbidding the poor to be born or by leaving to die of hunger children whose parents do not fit into the framework of theoretical plans based on pure hypotheses about mankind's future.

'Their Just Share'

"In times gone by, nations used to make war to seize their neighbors' riches," Pope Paul said. "But it is not a new form of warfare to impose a restrictive demographic policy on nations to insure they will not claim their just share of the earth's goods?"

The Pontiff joined China and the Soviet Union in attacking what he called "an irrational and one-sided campaign against demographic growth."

Speaking in French in the Vatican's modernist audience hall, Pope Paul said:

"This conference will not resolve everything on its own. However, through the clarity and energy of its conclusions, it will give the impulse to a series of effective and sincerely accepted commitments. Or... it will have been held in vain."

"In order to beg you to avoid such a result we do not hesitate to repeat, and adapt, the appeal we made from the tribune of the United Nations: 'No more war, war never again!' And we say to you: No more hunger, hunger never again!"

He said food problems could not be resolved "without a radical revision of the underestimation by the modern world of the importance of agriculture and agricultural workers."

U.S. Coal Accord Seems Near, But a Walkout Is Inevitable

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Negotiators continued efforts today to resolve the remaining issues blocking a contract settlement between the coal industry and mine workers as the nation prepared for at least a two-week strike.

Although both sides indicated that a settlement was within reach, a strike is assured because of the United Mine Workers' "no contract, no work" tradition. The union's current contract expires at 12:01 a.m. Tuesday and ratification of a new pact would require about 10 days.

U.M.W. president Arnold Miller said problems still remained in four or five areas, but added, "We're making progress." His industry counterpart, Guy Farmer, who had been hopeful of a weekend settlement, said it was more likely to be reached tomorrow.

"It's not because we're hung up on anything, it's because we have so much to do," Mr. Farmer said as he arrived at a hotel negotiating site to receive the union's latest proposed contract language.

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Israel Devalues Pound by 42%, Hikes Food Cost

From Wire Dispatches:

TEL AVIV, Nov. 10—Israel devalued its pound today and demonstrators took to the streets in protest.

The devaluation, from a shilling quarter here, stoned buses and cars and blocked streets. They also chanted slogans against the devaluation. Riot police eventually broke up the demonstration.

Four hours after the riot was quelled, a crowd of about 300 marched through the streets of a slum quarter and attacked police guarding stores from potential looters. Rioters broke into a clothing store and others stopped a bus, forcing the passengers to leave it.

Police detained more than 30 persons, a police spokesman said. No injuries were reported, but the rioting continued late into the night.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin, in a radio and television message to the nation, denied that new economy measures announced today had been inequitable in applied and promised reforms in income and wage taxation soon to deal with the roots of our economic and social problems.

He counseled greater labor efficiency to improve the nation's export position, but said that the measures would not be designed to create unemployment.

However, he added that more severe measures could come soon. Mr. Rabin said that the October 1973, Middle East war and Israel's large defense bill were the reasons for the new measures.

"Arms poured into the Arab countries" after the war, Mr. Rabin said, "and we had to confront this increasing strength."

The devaluation of about 42 per cent—reducing the value of the pound from 24 cents (U.S.) to 16.5 cents—was announced in a broadcast this morning by Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinovich after a cabinet meeting that began last night.

Other measures announced included substantial increases in the prices of basic foods, including bread, milk, eggs and sugar, as well as restrictions on imports and luxury goods and higher taxes on travel and capital gains.

Some of the measures were attempts to improve the country's balance of payments and to curb the drain on foreign currency.

The gap in the balance of payments this year is expected to reach \$3.5 billion. Partly because of the world recession, the deficit is not being covered as in previous years by bond sales, donations, investments and government aid from abroad.

As a result, Israel's foreign-currency reserves have been shrinking during the year at the rate of \$80 million to \$100 million a month and have fallen below \$1 billion.

Economists have criticized the government of Premier Rabin for hesitation in taking action. The government delay was believed to have been partly a result of a conflict with the labor federation, Histadrut.

It was generally agreed that devaluation would not cut imports and increase exports unless it was accompanied by a freeze on wages and profits. Trade union leaders said that they would not accept reductions in standards of living.

Mr. Rabinovich, speaking after the six-hour cabinet meeting, said in his radio speech: "I hope irresponsible demands will not be made regarding wages and incomes—which could upset the benefits of the program and jeopardize the full employment we want to maintain."

Mr. Rabinovich attributed the gap in the balance of payments to high security costs, rising fuel and food prices abroad and the rise in the standard of living.

The finance minister warned (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

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U.S. General Admits More Spying on Civilians

By Craig R. Whitney

BOON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The U.S. Army's highest-ranking intelligence officer here has made a new sworn court statement modifying his response of last June to a lawsuit charging illegal surveillance of American citizens.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Bowen, the Seventh Army's assistant chief of staff for intelligence, signed a new affidavit on Oct. 28 because, he said, it had come to his attention that certain statements in the first one "may be susceptible to misinterpretation."

The affidavit is for presentation at the U.S. District Court in Washington, where a suit against the Army has been filed by a group of American civilian and political organizations in West Germany and West Berlin. They charge that the Army violated their civil rights by illegally spying on their activities and listening in on their telephone conversations.

Changes Affidavit on Surveillance Of Americans Living in Germany

Gen. Bowen's affidavit of Oct. 28 says that the Army, in the course of its "countersubversion" operations in West Germany and West Berlin, penetrated civilian organizations, had civilian telephones tapped and intercepted mail, at least until last month.

But it adds that Army intelligence has tightened its regulations covering surveillance of civilians. It says this was done in a series of regulations between February and Sept. 30.

The case is due to come up in Washington before Judge William Jones later this month, according to John Shattuck of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City.

Gen. Bowen, who has refused to be interviewed at his headquarters in Heidelberg on the ground that he does not want to

interfere with the judicial process, took over from Maj. Gen. Harold Aaron in the last year. Gen. Aaron is now the chief of Army intelligence in Washington.

One of the statements in the new affidavit that changes a previous position says that Army intelligence units had "misinterpreted" regulations and made an undetermined number of checks on private U.S. citizens in West Germany without checking with their commander here.

"Recently," Gen. Bowen said, "upon discovering the above, I directed that all units under my authority strictly comply with these requirements."

The affidavit says that since Sept. 30, a new Army regulation has prohibited the "acquiring, reporting, processing or storage of information on persons or orga-

nizations not affiliated with the Department of Defense," unless approval is obtained from the secretary or under secretary of the Army.

Intelligence units in West Germany, the affidavit goes on, can still take photographs of organizations they suspect of "being engaged in illegal activity," without any approval from higher authority.

Noting that Army intelligence infiltrated civilian organizations in West Germany with military intelligence personnel in at least three instances, and with civilian informants "occasionally," the affidavit says that new instructions were issued Sept. 30 to require permission from the secretary or the under secretary of the Army for such operations.

The affidavit says the Army may have intercepted telephone conversations and mail involving attorneys for the Lawyers Military Defense Committee in Heidelberg (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

After Death of Jailed Terrorist

West Berlin Judge Killed; Revenge Seen

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—The Chief Justice of West Berlin was shot dead outside his home tonight in what the police believe was an act of revenge for the death in prison of Holger Meins, an accused member of the Baader-Meinhof group of urban guerrillas.

The head of West Berlin's highest court, Guenter von Drekmann, 64, was rushed to a hospital but was dead on arrival, a police spokesman said.

Meins, 32, died in West Berlin Prison yesterday after being on a hunger strike for two months.

He had been awaiting trial with other members of the anarchist group on charges of murder, attempted murder, bombing and bank robberies.

His death also touched off violent demonstrations by hundreds of sympathizers in Stuttgart and West Berlin.

Describing the shooting, a police spokesman said that six or seven persons, some masked, rang the doorbell at the judge's home in West Berlin's Charlottenburg district.

Despite a citywide hunt, police had no immediate clue as to their whereabouts.

The police spokesman said that an anonymous telephone call was made later to the Springer publishing firm in West Berlin, threatening that "more executions will follow." The caller did not name any organization for which he might have been speaking.

Details of Meins' death were not immediately known. Authorities said the strikers had been artificially nourished during the fast.

Meins and the four other gang members—Andreas Baader, Jan Carl Raspe, Gudrun Ensslin and Ulrike Meinhof—were imprisoned June 1972 after a long rampage by the self-styled Marxist, anarchist group.

Where next?

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PAR
Inter-Continental Paris
☎ 260.37.80

VIE
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THR
Inter-Continental Tehran
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Where else?

After 17-Nation Tour

Kissinger Ends Trip Hopeful
Over SALT and Middle East

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger returned home yesterday, hopeful that his 10-day, 27,000-mile trip had opened the way to further strategic arms limitation agreements with the Soviet Union and gradual peace moves in the Middle East.

Upon arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, Mr. Kissinger told

3 Neutrals
Admitted to
Energy Pool

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Three neutral nations—Sweden, Switzerland and Austria—have been admitted to the Energy Co-ordination Group following talks here between the original 12 members, which include the United States, Canada, Japan and all the EEC countries except France.

The Belgian chairman of the world oil-sharing agency, Etienne Davignon, said over the weekend that the three new members had convinced the group that there was no incompatibility between their neutrality and membership in the group.

He added that final decisions about the proposed membership of two more countries—Turkey and Spain—would be reached here Tuesday, and he was optimistic that these two would also join.

The governments of New Zealand and Australia are scheduled to decide this week if they, too, want to become group members.

These decisions will clear the way for a formal inauguration of an "international energy agency" at a meeting in Paris Nov. 18. The agency will be responsible for oil sharing and saving treaty which will be activated in any future fuel crisis.

So far, France has refused to participate in the group's activities, arguing that the existence of such a pact could be considered by the Arab oil producers as provocative at a time when it is in the interests of all industrialized nations to get on better terms with the Arabs.

There remains the question of Norway. Oslo has said it does not want to become a full member of the group, but wishing to mortgage its newly found North Sea oil resources in the event of another international crisis.

But it is likely that some conditional linking of Norway with the group will be settled at the Paris meeting. The Norwegians have suggested that they might participate in the sharing plan if they had parliamentary approval.

Banzer Bars
Any Election

(Continued from Page 1)

the country is going internally and externally is not overcome.

Gen. Banzer, who came to power in a bloody coup in August, 1971, had promised elections for next June to return Bolivia to democratic rule.

"While several neighboring countries are ruled by strong and inflexible military governments with clear and defined policies," the armed forces said, in an apparent reference to Brazil, Peru and Chile, "Bolivia is preparing an electoral process from which it would emerge more divided and weakened."

The armed forces called democracy an "obsolete political system" which "historically makes it impossible to respond to the challenges and needs of our society."

Gen. Banzer was told not to seek support from political parties, as he had done during the first three years of his regime.

Reduce Nonagricultural Use
Of Fertilizers, U.S. Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to top 30 million tons this year.

Mr. Brown recounts in a new book, "By Bread Alone," the history of boom and bust cycles in the fertilizer industry. These were periods of overexpansion and depressed prices followed by periods of short supply and high prices.

The world has now entered the latter cycle because of the sharp increase in total acreage planted to crops and the farmers' demands for fertilizer, particularly in countries like India, where until 10 years ago farmers were reluctant

to use any soil nutrients at all. Last year, continuing into this year, shortages and high prices of natural gas and naphtha (critical raw materials in nitrogen-fertilizer synthesis) developed in many nations.

Warning System Proposed
ROME, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Delegates to the conference have completed preliminary work on an international early warning system that could help smooth out wide fluctuations in commodity prices and help ease impending crises in years of crop shortages.

As proposed in a resolution debated last week in committee, the system would call for governments to report regularly on "crop and livestock conditions and other relevant aspects of their food supply and demand situation affecting world food security."

The delegations to the conference have begun a review of the proposed system designed to meet reservations and questions raised by several countries, including China's fears that the reporting requirements might amount to violations of the sovereign rights of individual states.

newsmen, "I had a good trip." He added that he thought an "impasse had been averted," in the Middle East and that prospects were good for discussions with the Russians on strategic arms.

Newsmen aboard the Boeing 707 were told that Mr. Kissinger, while preoccupied with the Middle East situation, believed that the first four days of his trip, the period in Moscow, might have been the most important.

In the Soviet capital, Mr. Kissinger and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, laid the basis for an arms limitation accord when President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev met near the Soviet Far Eastern port of Vladivostok.

Much of this week in Washington will be taken up in preparing for Mr. Ford's trip—which will start next weekend—to Japan, South Korea and then Vladivostok. Mr. Kissinger spent a few hours today at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland, briefing Mr. Ford on his trip as well as beginning discussions on Mr. Ford's journey.

In addition, Mr. Kissinger, who will accompany Mr. Ford to the Far East, has been discussing the possibility of making a side trip of his to Peking for talks with the Chinese leadership.

Mr. Kissinger has not been in China since November, 1973, and is eager to find out if overall relations with the Chinese have altered now that Premier Chou En-lai, who has been seriously ill, has resumed his work load.

Mr. Chou was Mr. Kissinger's principal contact in China and a leading force in Peking's drive to normalize relations.

On his 10-day trip, one of the most grueling of Mr. Kissinger's missions, the secretary stopped in 17 countries—including refueling stops in Denmark on the way to Russia and a refueling stop in Spain on the way home. He conferred with Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina during his stopover.

There were essentially five separate missions. The first was to probe Soviet-American relations, including the strategic arms discussions, in the aftermath of a new administration's taking office in Washington. This mission was viewed by Mr. Kissinger as the most important.

Although he was able to report progress in the arms discussions, Mr. Kissinger found that on other matters, Soviet attitudes toward the United States had not changed. Mr. Brezhnev made it clear that in the Middle East the Soviet Union held strongly opposed views to the United States on how to proceed toward a settlement.

After Moscow, Mr. Kissinger, accompanied by his wife, 15 journalists and about a score of aides and security men, flew to New Delhi for three days of fence-mending in India—the second mission of the trip.

Because of his visit to India, Mr. Kissinger felt obliged to pay one-day, goodwill trips to both Bangladesh and Pakistan, before going on to Afghanistan and Iran.

From Iran, the third mission was a quick two-day stop in Rome and Bologna to reassure those two independent Communist governments of continuing American support.

In Rome on Nov. 5, Mr. Kissinger fulfilled the fourth objective of the trip—a speech to the World Food Conference in which he called for increased cooperation by producers to build up reserves, and proposed various coordinating groups.

In the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger faced a new situation arising from the Rabat conference at which Arab leaders pledged support to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat approved amendments to the constitution as a first step in King Hussein's reorganization of his kingdom in line with his renunciation of Jordan's West Bank.

The amendments gave the King the right to dissolve both houses of parliament and hold off new elections for a maximum period of a year.

Jordanian officials expect the King to dissolve parliament almost immediately to permit its eventual re-election without West Bank members, who now make up half of both the upper and lower houses.

In addition, they said, the King is expected to accept the resignation of Premier Zaid Rifai's government early next week to make way for a new cabinet with few members from the West Bank. But political sources said that Mr. Rifai will probably retain his post as premier, despite the fact that he is a West Bank Palestinian. He is a long-time associate of the monarch.

King Hussein's planned reorganization followed his agreement at the recent Arab summit conference in Rabat to renounce Jordan's claim to the West Bank in favor of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

**Sugar Blockage
Ending in U.K.**

LONDON, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Workers at a giant East London sugar refinery voted today to lift a five-day blockage that has stopped distributions from the plant to London and the south of England and caused some panic sugar-buying by households.

The decision was reached at a meeting of 400 employees of the Tate and Lyle refinery at Silvertown, which produces 23,000 tons of sugar a week.

Tate and Lyle workers banned distributions Monday to back demands that the government assure them that their jobs would not be placed in jeopardy by planned imports of refined sugar from other Common Market nations.



IN MEMORY OF—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing lays a wreath of flowers on the grave of Charles de Gaulle in the town of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises on Saturday, the fourth anniversary of the death of the former president.

News Analysis

Kissinger Stilled Fears on Mideast Talks

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Seen from Cairo, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East trip fulfilled a vital psychological purpose—stilling fears that the door to negotiation would be shut—but brought no substantive gains toward a political settlement.

Reports from Jerusalem have made it clear, Egyptians said, that Mr. Kissinger has received no new ideas from the Israelis worth submitting to Egypt.

Egypt, although eager to obtain a further Israeli troop withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula, also has made no new proposals, the sources said.

The sources noted that, contrary to past practice, Mr. Kissinger, who left here on Wednesday, decided against returning here on Friday to brief President Anwar Sadat on his talks with the Israelis. After canceling a planned visit to Turkey, the secretary had ample time for a second Cairo visit had he felt it would serve any useful purpose, the sources said. They noted that he chose instead to fly to Tunisia, which is not a "confrontation" nation in the Middle East conflict.

Psychologically, Mr. Kissinger's visit to the Middle East was made at a crucial moment, it is felt here, because there was a danger that the doors to negotiation might be shut as a result of what is regarded here as "false fears" created in the West and in Israel by the Arab summit conference in Rabat. Egyptian sources believe that these fears had been stilled by Mr. Kissinger's meetings with Mr. Sadat and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and that

the doors to negotiation therefore remained open.

There is a general and deep conviction here that if the movement toward a negotiated settlement is permitted to stop altogether, the region would start an irreversible drift into war.

This was the reason why Mr. Sadat is understood to have got in touch with Mr. Kissinger from Rabat, urging him to come to Cairo and other Middle East capitals immediately. The Egyptian President does not like to rely on written communication or on lesser envoys when it comes to discussing vital matters with Washington.

He and King Faisal, undoubtedly as a result of consultation, had the same message for Mr. Kissinger: that the Arabs still want to negotiate and that some of the Arab leaders, though not all, still feel that the secretary's personal mediation is needed.

The hope here is that this message has struck home not only with Mr. Kissinger but with politicians and public opinion in the United States and Israel.

As moderate Arab officials see it, the Arab leaders made simple, natural and inevitable moves in Rabat when they backed a Palestinian state and gave the Palestinians responsibility for any area of the West Bank of the

Jordan and Gaza that may be relinquished by Israel.

"Each political movement and idea has its time in history," an Egyptian intellectual said. "Twenty-seven years after the partition of Palestine, the time of the Palestinians has come. The Arab leaders could no longer ignore them even if they had wanted."

It is generally conceded here that the results of the Rabat summit have made negotiating more difficult and probably much longer. The Arabs in Rabat ignored Israel's publicly stated position that it would not deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The fear of an "Israeli preemptive strike," as Arab officials call it, is always present in Arab countries and has been stronger in recent days than in some years. But the more general assumption was that both Israel and the United States would adjust to the new situation in due time. Mr. Kissinger's visit is seen as an important step in this process.

Mr. Sadat went out of his way to assure Mr. Kissinger not only that the Arabs still want to negotiate but that Egypt is willing to enter into discussions with Israel through the secretary of state, a further disengagement in the Sinai.

More Spying Is Admitted

By U.S. General in Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

deliber, a nonprofit organization involved in defending soldiers in civil liberties cases, as a result of wiretaps on third parties.

It is not possible to affirmatively state that conversations and letters involving attorneys have not been intercepted," Gen. Bowen said.

His statement, like previous defenses by the Army of its counterintelligence activities in West Germany, points out that in recent years, radical political groups have made the 210,000 U.S. soldiers and airmen in West Germany a target.

According to the affidavit, a search by the West German police of the apartment of a suspected terrorist gang member in February, 1974, turned up hand

grenades, mines, and submachine guns together with a list of senior American generals and maps showing floor plans of U.S. Army buildings in West Berlin.

In a more recent case, 48 anti-tank missiles were stolen from an Army arsenal in Mainz and later 47 of them were discovered in the possession of a civilian employee. Army officers speculate that he may have wanted to sell them to terrorists.

Shot on Kissinger Jet
Blamed on an 'Error'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The Secret Service said Friday that "human error" was responsible for the discharge of a submachine gun aboard Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's jetliner while on a Middle East tour Oct. 12. It said disciplinary action would be taken.

A bullet from the Israeli-made Uzi gun hit and slightly wounded Secret Service agent Walter Botke, who continued on the flight from Cairo to Israel with a bandaged head. Mr. Kissinger was standing 20 feet away when the gun, stored in a dispatch case, fell from a luggage rack and discharged the round as the aircraft was taxiing for takeoff. The agent was discharged was not identified.

Bonn, London Aides
Confer on EEC Talks

BONN, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan today conferred on European problems and topics for discussion at the European Economic Community's proposed summit conference, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Genscher discussed similar problems yesterday with French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues in Paris. Mr. Genscher and Mr. Callaghan are scheduled to fly to Brussels tomorrow to attend a conference of the EEC's European foreign ministers designed to prepare the ground for the summit talks in Paris Dec. 9-10.

Expected Tomorrow or Wednesday

'Tightest Security in History'
Set for Arafat's Visit to UN

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10.—Not since the 1960 "Abou-Bakr" visit of the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has the United States faced the kind of security problem it will encounter when guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat comes to the UN for the General Assembly debate on Palestine beginning Wednesday.

In Washington, the FBI called it the "tightest security in history" through the 1960s, which has its largest field office in New York, is only directly involved. The main responsibility rests with the U.S. Secret Service, the Executive Protection Service and the New York City Police Department.

The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization is expected to arrive in a special jet bringing Lebanon's President Suleiman Frangieh from Beirut, where the PLO has its headquarters. The time of arrival was still not known, but it is believed to be scheduled for late Tuesday night or early Wednesday.

Although the debate has been set for 14 half-day sessions or seven working days, it was doubted that Mr. Arafat himself would stay beyond the opening day or so because of the enormous difficulty of protecting him.

Hated U.S. Jewish
While most U.S. Jewish organizations adhere to nonviolent policies, the atmosphere in New York was described by a leader as "the same sort of solidarity as when a war breaks out." Another said Mr. Arafat is a respect with the hatred once reserved for Hitler.

"When a crowd of over 100,000 showed up here Monday for a peaceful demonstration, what will happen when people get really worked up?" a community leader asked.

The Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, which sponsored the original demonstration, said nothing as big was planned again. However, Richard Cohen, press spokesman for the conference, promised that "there'll be something dramatic and significant" when the PLO leader arrives. He did not elaborate.

The greatest cause for concern to the U.S. and UN security forces is Rabbi Meir Kahane's Jewish Defense League. Dedicated to the militant protection of Jewish rights, the organization once operated a camp in New York State's Catskill Mountains for paramilitary training. It has figured in repeated attacks on Soviet and Arab diplomats and agencies here. JDL members recently invaded the small permanent office of the PLO on Park Avenue in New York and beat a staff member severely.

One of the difficulties in planning protection for the Palestinians lies in the resistance by the group to excessive segregation.

The U.S. Mission spokesman admitted that a military base had first been considered as a safe haven for the visitors, along with hotels and private houses. The military base was ruled out by Mr. Arafat and his aides. Arab officials here said, apparently because they refused to be so obviously hidden from public view.

Governors Island in New York Harbor, once an Army installation but now a Coast Guard station under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Treasury Department, was proposed as an alternative for the Palestinians, from which they could be helicoptered quickly to and from the UN headquarters on the East River.

Another suggestion was the use by Mr. Arafat of the 38th floor office of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, which contains living quarters. There is also a 40th-floor gymnasium which could be converted for use as a dormitory for the other delegates, who will remain through the debate.

Most likely, however, was the selection of one of the major Arab missions as the PLO residence in New York.

Choice Left to Arafat
CAIRO, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The United States has informed Mr. Arafat through Egypt that he and his delegation will be free to choose their own accommodation in New York, Palestinian officials said today.

Opposition lawmaker Yoram Avidor, called the devaluation "not a tightening of the belt, but a blow below the belt. It will lower not merely the standard of living of middle and lower income families, but the actual standard of health."

The finance minister did not give details of the price increases for subsidized basic foods, but it was reported that the cost of sugar would be tripled and other prices increased from 50 to 70 per cent. Low-income groups will receive grants to compensate them for higher prices.

Port workers at Haifa and Ashdod threatened to strike if they did not receive compensation for price rises within three days, the state radio said. Bakers in Haifa said that they would not show up at work without extra pay.

Luxury Imports Suspended
The import of 30 luxury items—including cars—that last year cost the state \$147 million is to be suspended for six months. Taxes on 39 other items will be increased by 10 to 20 per cent. The travel tax will go up from \$100 to \$125 and from 10 per cent of the cost of the fares to 15 per cent.

A six-month suspension on construction of public and luxury buildings imposed in July is to be extended for another year. Higher taxes will be levied on banks, insurance companies, dividends, capital gains and property improvement.



LAST SHIFT—Matt Collins drives a mine buggy out of a pit in Montgomery, W. Va. on the last shift before the weekend. A nationwide coal strike is expected this week.

U.S. Coal Pact Seen, but Strike Is Certain

(Continued from Page 1)

through the weekend, other industries dependent on coal prepared for the walkout by 120,000 UMW members, who produce two-thirds of the nation's coal.

Most miners cleaned out their lockers after working overtime on yesterday's shift and were not expected back tomorrow because it is Veterans Day.

In the Appalachian mining towns, the men were preparing to live without their paychecks.

All Stocked Up

"I'm ready," said Gerald Dalley, a miner from Grant Town, W. Va. "I've killed beef, I've saved money, I'm stocked in groceries. No one is going back until we get what the union is asking for."

A walkout lasting longer than two weeks could be expected to

disrupt the economy severely by forcing production cutbacks in numerous industries, causing layoffs.

The Interior Department estimates that 24 per cent of steel production would be halted within 7 to 10 days of the start of a coal strike and that production would be cut by two-thirds thereafter. Steel losses would soon ripple through the auto, construction and appliance industries.

Railroads, which receive 10 per cent of their revenues from hauling coal, will be affected immediately. But the electric power industry, the nation's biggest coal user, is not expected to feel the effects for a while, because most utilities have several weeks' stockpiles on hand.

The Office of Economic Opportunity said a nationwide coal strike would have disastrous consequences for the poor and the

elderly who depend on coal for heating.

While the talks are progressing and appear to be leading toward a hefty settlement for the miners before the contract deadline, there is virtually no way to work the walkout. Under the reform instituted by Mr. Miller, two years ago after his election to the union presidency, the rank-and-file must approve any settlement before going back to work.

Thus, any contract proposed agreed upon by Mr. Miller must first require the approval of the union's new 88-member bargaining council, which will be convened here about two days after agreement is reached.

The next step will be the convening in Pittsburgh of 80 of the union's local representatives, who must then go back and explain the pact to their local unions before the rank-and-file miners cast their ballots.

akes Bid to Sen. Buckley

Sakharov Urges Exit Rights for All Soviet Nationalities

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (AP)—Russia's most prominent civil rights activist today urged U.S. Sen. James Buckley to try to make sure that members of all Soviet nationalities, not just Jews, are part of a U.S. agreement with the Soviet Union to open up emigration.

Patrol Vessel With Missiles in U.S. Debut

By Drew Middleton

SEATTLE, Nov. 10 (NYT)—The Pegasus, the first of a revolutionary new class of Patrol Missile ships, was launched here yesterday. The launch heralded the advent of a new era of high-speed ships in the U.S. Navy. The Pegasus is a 230-ton ship, armed with eight anti-air missiles and a rapid-fire 76-mm gun.

Cooperative Development

Pegasus is the first of 30 ships in its class to be built by the Navy. The hydrofoil-motored ship is the first of a cooperative development program in NATO in which the United States is sharing its drofoil technology with allied nations. A memorandum of understanding signed by West Germany, Italy and the United States in 1972 provided for a cooperative development and production effort.

an, Wife Held in Oregon Plot in Power Lines

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 10 (AP)—A husband and wife have been arrested in connection with a plot to bomb power transmission towers in Oregon, the FBI has announced.

U.S. Ends Probe Of Suits Against Top TV Networks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Watergate prosecutors have closed their investigation of the circumstances that led to government anti-trust suits against the three major television networks, special Watergate prosecutor Henry Ruth Jr. said Friday.



A PENSIVE MOOD—With his Golden Retriever, Liberty, at his feet, President Ford goes over papers at his desk in the Oval Office of the White House.

Calley Is Freed, Hopes to Get Job, 'Sink Into Anonymity'

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 10 (AP)—William Calley Jr. was freed on bail and removed from Army custody yesterday. His lawyer said the former lieutenant plans to get a job and "sink into anonymity."

After more than three years of legal maneuvering, Calley was freed by the same federal judge who reversed his conviction for the My Lai murders. He was released on his own recognizance in lieu of \$1,000 bond.

Calley smiled broadly as U.S. District Judge Robert Elliott signed the bail order issued Friday by the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Calley, 31, clad in a gray plaid suit, declined comment on leaving court. His attorneys said he had been counseled not to speak to newsmen until all legal action is over.

The case is expected to go to the Supreme Court eventually. Court action in February. The Army has appealed Judge Elliott's reversal of Calley's conviction in March, 1971, on charges of murdering 22 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in 1968. The appeals court in New Orleans has said it will act on the appeal in February.

"Right now he's a free man," said Houston Gordon, of Covington, Tenn., the attorney who spearheaded the legal motions which resulted in Calley's being freed on bail and in a reversal of his court-martial conviction.

"After three years of fighting appeals, at long last it appears he'll never have to spend another day in prison," Mr. Gordon said.

"He wants to lead a normal life, without people bounding him," Mr. Gordon said.

The attorney said Calley plans "on staying in Columbus, where people don't condemn him. He will seek employment, rehabilitate himself and begin a useful and normal life."

Army lawyers offered during the bail hearing to place Calley on parole immediately instead of on Nov. 19, as had been announced by Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway.

However, after the judge granted bond, one of the three Army attorneys told newsmen, "Calley is not on parole, and he will not be on parole on Nov. 19."

The attorney, Arnold Vickery, a general counsel for the Department of the Army in Washington, added, "The Army has no control over Calley whatsoever."

Mr. Vickery said Judge Elliott's order in effect superseded the placing of Calley on parole. Technically, Calley is no longer a military prisoner even though the Army will continue its case on appeal.

Judge Elliott, who first freed Calley last Feb. 11, while he reviewed the Army conviction, told the court, "History repeats itself. Indeed, in this case that is true. Here we are, the same cast of characters, about to do the same thing I did last February."

When Calley was freed in February, he had spent three years under house arrest in his tiny bachelor apartment at nearby Fort Benning.

He remained free until June, when Judge Elliott heard arguments on Calley's appeal of his conviction.

When Judge Elliott took Calley's appeal under advisement, Calley was flown to the Fort Leavenworth, Kan., military prison, where he remained under minimum security working as a clerk-typist until Sept. 25, when Judge Elliott reversed his conviction on the basis that his constitutional rights had been denied during the court-martial.

However, instead of immediately freeing Calley, the Army asked the Appeals Court in New Orleans to keep Calley in confinement pending the court's appeal of Judge Elliott's reversal of his conviction.

Man Shoots Two Dead And Kills Self in U.S.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Nov. 10 (AP)—A man whose unemployment-compensation claim had apparently been rejected, walked into a state employment office Friday, shot and killed two employees and critically wounded another and then committed suicide, the police said. He left in his apartment a booby trap that wounded a policeman.

The police identified the man as Rexford Scholfield, 37. Spokesman Robert Fenton said the field died of a single bullet in the head after he shot and killed Mary Ann Valerio, 23, and Betty Laporte, 34.

Cow-Buffer Hybrid May Ease Food Problem

By Nancy Hicks

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT)—In the search to find a red meat that is lower in animal fat than beef and that comes from an animal that does not feed on scarce grain supplies, an answer may be found in a hybrid buffalo-cow called a beafalo.

The product of 17 years of trial-and-error breeding, the beafalo is like beef in many ways, but is higher in protein and lower in fat, according to its developer, J.D. Basolo of Tracy, Calif.

Mr. Basolo said that it required more than 1,000 matches to perfect the strain, which grazes like buffalo and grows to maturity more quickly than cattle.

A beafalo named Steve's Pride was brought to New York this week for a television appearance and a press conference. He was accompanied by an inspector from

the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and a retinue of beafalo breeders.

10,000 in the Country

One of Mr. Basolo's beafalo was sold to a Canadian breeding company for \$2.5 million. He and the firm Beafalo East Inc. are currently selling beafalo semen to American cattle breeders. There are about 10,000 of the animals in the country now—not enough to sell for food—but there should be about half a million bred in the next year, he said.

The greatest problem with developing the beafalo—a short-furred, short-legged beige animal—was overcoming sterility of the offspring which often occurs when two different species mate. Mr. Basolo said that this was the problem for the first 10 years of his attempts to develop the animal. How it was solved, he is not yet telling.

Press Shuts, No Daily Printed in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Cleveland Press suspended publication yesterday, leaving this city of 700,000 persons without a daily newspaper.

Its suspension was blamed on a dispute with the Cleveland Newspaper Guild. A memo posted at the Press stated, "Because of the current dispute with the guild, the Cleveland Press has found it necessary temporarily to suspend publication as of today."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Press's morning competitor, has not published for eight days due to a strike by editorial workers, also members of the guild.

Conflict-of-Interest Issue Studied

Some Ford Aides Doubt Gibson Appointment

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT)—Some White House aides have said privately that the nomination of Andrew Gibson as federal energy administrator will not be submitted to the Senate for confirmation because of the conflict-of-interest controversy that has been raised since President Ford announced the appointment on Oct. 29.

Mr. Gibson, however, said on leaving the White House late Friday that he had not been asked to withdraw and had no intention of doing so. His statement did not deter some presidential assistants from their belief that the nomination would never be submitted.

These developments capped a day of behind-the-scenes maneuvering at the White House, where there was considerable embarrassment over disclosure that Mr. Gibson had a 10-year severance contract with a company that operates oil tankers and that he would be receiving \$88,600 a year from the company while serving as the federal energy chief.

There were some indications that the White House officials wanted Mr. Gibson to withdraw rather than have the President withhold the nomination.

Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, read the following statement: "The matter is being reviewed diligently. It is being given serious consideration. We hope to be able to resolve the matter in the near future and tell you about it."

This was considerable change from Friday, when Mr. Nessen said only that the conflict-of-interest charges were under investigation. He would neither confirm nor deny a story that had appeared in the Washington Star quoting informed sources that the nomination would not be submitted.

A few minutes after the question of his possible conflict of interest was raised at a White House briefing, Mr. Gibson disappeared from government offices and could not be found by reporters for 24 hours.

At midday Friday, he showed up at the White House and met privately with unidentified officials. After about two hours, he emerged and was immediately surrounded by reporters.

Mr. Gibson was asked if he intended to withdraw. "I do not," he said. "Was he asked to withdraw?" "No, I was not."

Did he consider his termination contract a conflict of interest? "No do not."

Would he fight for his nomination before the Senate? "Obviously; there are allegations that need to be cleared up."

Friday night, he returned to the White House for another meeting with officials.

There was some controversy between Mr. Gibson and the White House officials about when he had informed the White House of the severance contract. Mr. Nessen and other officials were emphatic in saying that the White House did not know of the contract at the time the appointment was announced.

Mr. Gibson, according to several officials, insisted that the information had been submitted at that time and was in the possession of William Walker, the chief White House talent scout,



Andrew Gibson

he had informed the White House of the severance contract. Mr. Nessen and other officials were emphatic in saying that the White House did not know of the contract at the time the appointment was announced.

Mr. Gibson, according to several officials, insisted that the information had been submitted at that time and was in the possession of William Walker, the chief White House talent scout,

whom Donald Rumsfeld, the President's chief of staff, had brought in to help reshape the administration.

There were indications that Mr. Ford and other officials did not know about the payment contract, but Mr. Gibson's point was that he had made it available and if it was overlooked in making the appointment, that was not his fault.

Mr. Gibson said that he would have an explanation of his situation at the appropriate time.

He has confirmed reports which appeared in The New York Times and the Wall Street Journal last week that after he had served as federal maritime administrator he took a job with the Interstate Oil Transport Co. of Philadelphia and subsequently negotiated with that firm a termination contract of about \$1 million.

Mr. Gibson left the firm in May after serving only 16 months, collected part of the severance money under the agreement and is to collect the remainder in annual payments of \$38,000 for the next 10 years.

While he was maritime administrator, Interstate benefited from the federal subsidy program for commercial shipping that Mr. Gibson was instrumental in inaugurating. Interstate is half-owned by Cities Service, a large oil company, that could be affected by decisions Mr. Gibson would make as energy administrator.

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Russia Erecting World's Highest Dam in Mountainous Tadzhikistan

By Robert C. Toth

NUREK, Tadzhikistan, Nov. 10. — Astride the plunging Vakhsh River that drains the "roof of the world," as ancients called the Pamir Mountains, the world's highest dam is rising here in this Central Asia republic.

When finished in 1979, it will set records not only for its height of 307 meters (higher than the 300-meter Eiffel tower), perhaps for its \$1-billion cost, but also for being constructed in one of the earth's most seismically active regions.

So sensitive is the ground here that filling the Nurek reservoir too quickly with its trillion-ton water capacity could, according to scientists, invite a man-made earthquake.

The Nurek dam and its constellation of industrial enterprises

—built at a total cost of \$4.65 billion—may also emerge as one of the worst cases of Soviet bureaucratic planning and coordination. Construction has been marked by continual, "unjustifiable delays," as a recent article in the journal *Kommunist* charged, because of fragmented responsibility among ministries and lack of major customers for Nurek's power.

The dam site, where mountains fold sharply upward toward the Pamirs, was once the point at which caravans crossed the Vakhsh, en route between China and Persia.

Joining cliffs from both sides closed to a narrow gap that, old Tadzhiks said, a good man on a strong horse could leap. For laden camels trodding along the precipitous sides, the passage was treacherous.

Now the opening in the pass has been blasted wide and the clay-filled dam will stretch a half mile at its crest. At its base it will be 4,750 feet—almost a mile—thick. More than 12 miles of tunnels have been dug through the adjoining mountains to carry irrigation water to more than one million acres in distant valleys.

The dam will produce 2.7 million kilowatt hours of electricity for about .025 cent per KWH, its designers say. Now half its intended height, it has a 900,000 KWH capacity, but its turbines are turning out only 500,000 KWH because of the delays that have plagued Nurek from the start.

Lenin's Goal
Fifty years ago Lenin defined Communism as "Soviet power plus electrification of the whole country." But in the rush to produce

more and more electricity—national output is rising 43 per cent between 1970 and 1975—little study was given to the matter of whom Nurek's electricity would serve.

The dam was first approved in 1953. Construction began in 1961 and was targeted for completion in 1967. This slipped to 1971. Now it's 1979. Mostly because, it appears, Nurek's big consumers were not ready earlier.

"We could have gone faster," said Nurek's chief engineer, Yuri Sevarden, "but it would not have been justified."

Mr. Sevarden, 39, was born on a dam site and had always lived at one. His father was Nurek's chief engineer before him. He and many other Soviet engineers came here from building Egypt's Aswan dam.

"Aswan took longer, although there was somewhat less earth to move [50 million cubic meters there versus 86 million here] and it used far more labor," Mr. Sevarden said.

Last year 3,700 people worked on Nurek, compared to a peak of 30,000 at Aswan, he said. "We provided them with technology, but at Aswan there was no strong desire to have high labor productivity. Arab companies found it cheaper to use hands than machines," he explained.

Heart of Dam

The heart of the dam here, in cross section, is a great hollow triangle, relatively short at its base but stretching up the full height of the structure. It was made of clay, highly compacted to about 90 per cent of the density of concrete but far more resilient to the seismic shocks that must be anticipated.

Force-five quakes (on the 10-point Richter scale) are common here, occurring once a month on average. Shocks up to force eight have occurred in the last 25 years, killing 20,000 people in one case.

Soviet technical journals say Nurek is designed to withstand force-nine shocks and thus provides a safety margin.

Tadzhikistan is now producing three times more electricity per capita than Iran or Turkey and five times more than neighboring Afghanistan.

Mr. Sevarden is now looking beyond Nurek. "We are already planning an even higher one on another river," he said.

© Los Angeles Times

Soviet Building Boom's Goal: Flat for Each Family by 1980

MOSEOW, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is in the midst of a building boom aimed at providing a relatively spacious, low-cost apartment for nearly every family within the next six years.

The tall white slabs of prefabricated concrete buildings loom everywhere against the gray horizons of industrialized cities.

Each day, new metal skeletons poke the sky as steel cranes and teams of workmen labor at a swift pace to meet government quotas.

The buildings all look alike, but housing officials say they are generally unopposed to aesthetics.

Goal Is Simple
The goal is simply to provide as much housing as quickly and cheaply as possible.

In Moscow, Mayor Vladimir Ponomarev said recently that almost two million persons moved to more spacious apartments between 1970 and 1973.

Mr. Ponomarev said 84 per cent of the city's living accommodations had been built since World War II.

The housing story is much the same in the rest of the country. The newspaper *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* estimated that 100 of the entire population, moved to new apartments or better housing in the decade between 1960 and 1970.

"The program of housing and capital construction outlined by the Communist party and the government is being successfully fulfilled," the newspaper said.

20 Cities a Year
Under this program, a considerable portion of the population will by 1980 be living in well

appointed apartments meeting requirements of hygiene and culture in everyday life," the paper said.

The government estimates that 20 fully equipped cities rise each year in the Soviet Union, complete with housing and support services.

This official picture is without embellishments. Unmentioned in the statistics are hard facts of communal living and the ubiquitous waiting lists.

Also, the government calculated apartment size through a complex formula that results in square yards per person, so it is difficult to compare the roominess of the apartments to Western standards.

Communal living in the Soviet Union means that thousands of families are compelled to share an apartment with one or two families under cramped conditions until new housing becomes available.

Waiting Lists

A generally accepted figure is that 25 per cent of Moscow's seven million persons now share an apartment with a different family, compared with 50 per cent 10 years ago.

In the big cities, an individual priority will determine whether he waits one year, two years or longer for new housing to open up.

A worker with a skill in high demand, for example, will probably be given housing without a long wait.

On the other hand, the urban centers rising in the country's undeveloped areas are anxious to attract families, so they make housing easily available for veterans.

Postcards of Belfast Violence Selling 'Like Hotcakes' in City

BEELAST, Nov. 10 (NYT).—The people of Belfast are buying up by the hundreds picture postcards depicting their city's strife.

Four-by-five-inch postcards have been on sale for a Belfast month in three shops of a Belfast chain of newspaper vendors and visitors and residents are "gobbling them up like hotcakes," according to a sales manager.

There are 12 black-and-white postcards in two series, "The Streets of Belfast" and "The Streets of Derry." The photos were taken by Christine Spengler, a 24-year-old free-lance photographer.

The postcards show what have become typical daily sights in Belfast. The biggest seller is one of a boy throwing a stone at a British-Saracen armored car. Others show burned-out homes, troops in battle positions on the downtown streets, children playing amid smoking rubble.

Each card sells for 10 pence (approximately 25 cents) in the three "Gardner" newspaper shops.

"Even at that price people have been buying them in bundles of five or six at a time," said Rose Lehan, manager of a shop on one of Belfast's main shopping streets. Mrs. Lehan said nearly 1,000 of the cards, which were

stocked for a trial run on Oct. 14, had been sold four days later.

Since Belfast has few tourists, most of the buyers are local people, mostly young men who see them as "souvenirs," she said.

Mrs. Shawcross, a Belfast mother, bought a complete set of 12 cards, explaining, "I think they're interesting mementos of times, and I want my two children to have them when I grow up."

"Good for People"
"The cards are good for people," said Alan Gardner, a director of the Gardner chain. "Many people in Belfast try to cope with the situation here by closing their eyes and pretend it doesn't exist. Maybe something like this will jar them into seeing again."

"We have lost a hell of a lot of money through the food with our stores being bombed or burned down," Mr. Gardner added. "If we can get a bit more money back from the tourist trade, that's good."

But Eason's, another book and stationery chain with shops in Belfast, refused to sell such cards for ethical reasons.

The Right Rev. Samuel Croghan, dean of the Belfast Cathedral, said he spoke for a "large part of the Belfast business community" when he called the cards "disgraceful and insidious" and called their publication responsible.

Protestants Slay 4 Irish Catholics

BEELAST, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Four Catholics shot to death yesterday were the victims of Protestant revenge attacks for recent fatal bombings in London, security officials said today.

Protestants calling themselves the Protestant Action Force claimed responsibility for three of the killings and the officials said the group probably gunned down a fourth man, too.

A total of seven people have died and 100 have been injured in the last month in two London area blasts blamed on the Irish Republican Army.

Two leading Protestants also were shot yesterday, at a West Belfast hardware store, but the police said their injuries were not serious.

French Officials Doubt Bid to Kill Critic of Mirage

PARIS, Nov. 10 (UPI).—An interior ministry spokesman today said there is no evidence to support rumors of an assassination attempt last Sept. against Gen. Paul Stehlin, a key figure in a controversy over the relative merits of French American warplanes.

On Sept. 28, Gen. Stehlin's Mirage 2000 was driving to Paris from the resort town of Deauville when a projectile broke through the car's windshield, glanced the steering wheel, struck his eye and cheek and made a hole near the car's door.

The general was not in the car at the time.

The nature of the projectile never determined, but Paris newspapers and radio stations speculated today that it was a sniper bullet.

The highway incident occurred four days after Gen. Stehlin, former air force chief of staff, submitted a report to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in which he alleged that the Mirage jet was competing for sales to four NA countries was inferior to its American rival. The report remained confidential until last week.

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Industries' Supplies Are Low

Coal Miners Again Threaten Britain's Economy, Comfort

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Britain's coal miners, who played a central role in toppling the Conservative government earlier this year, are locked in another battle—this time with the new Labor government—that could lead to more power losses in the winter months ahead.

The latest disagreement has dismayed many Britons who had hoped for a period of industrial peace under the administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson. It has also refreshed memories of the coal strike last winter that led former Prime Minister Edward Heath to impose a three-day

workweek on most of British industry to conserve electricity.

It appears likely that coal shortages will occur again if the National Union of Mineworkers initiates work slowdowns or calls another strike.

The conflict has raised new doubts about the capacity of the "social contract" between the Wilson administration and the trade unions to prevent labor disruptions, curb inflation and keep "stagflation" unemployment at a low level.

Through the government-owned National Coal Board, the Wilson administration has tried to increase coal output by offering the miners a productivity deal that would reward them for producing more. But the miners' leaders have urged them to turn down the proposal.

Lisbon Sees Reds In Cabinet as No Threat to NATO

TUNIS, Nov. 10 (AP).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares said yesterday that Communists in the Lisbon government do not threaten NATO.

He also reaffirmed the leftist regime's commitment to NATO. At the same time, Mr. Soares implied that Portugal may forbid, in any future Middle East war, the use of a U.S. air base on Portuguese soil to supply Israel. The U.S. Air Force used its base in the Portuguese Azores to refuel planes going to Israel during the October, 1973, Middle East war. Several other European governments rejected requests to use bases within their borders for these purposes.

In Tunis for talks with the Angolan National Liberation Front on independence for Angola, Mr. Soares met with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shortly before Mr. Kissinger left for Washington at the end of a trip to Russia, South Asia and the Middle East.

Afterward, at a news conference, Mr. Soares said that Portugal has assured the members of NATO against leakage of military secrets through Communist participation in the Lisbon government. "I think our allies were sufficiently satisfied by our assurances," he added.

Soviet Mooncraft Lands Hard, Shut Off for Damage

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has landed its first spacecraft on the moon in nearly two years, but because of impact damage, the unmanned Luna-23 craft failed to carry out its principal rock-testing mission, the Tass news agency said today.

Scientists closed down the space station after three days. Luna-23 was the first Soviet craft to touch down on the moon's surface since Luna-21 soft-landed an eight-wheeled moon rover vehicle in January, 1973. The vehicle, Lunokhod-2, explored the surface for 4 1/2 months.

The latest in the Luna series was launched Oct. 23, apparently with the objective of securing core samples from the moon's crust. It landed last Wednesday. The Soviet Union has made seven moon landings in the last five years.

Airliner Hijacker Is Slain by the FBI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—A convicted airliner hijacker who escaped from a U.S. federal prison was shot and killed last night in a gun battle with FBI agents at a house in a suburb of Virginia Beach, Va., authorities said.

Another man identified as one of the FBI's 10-most-wanted fugitives, Melvin Walker, 35, was captured in the raid. FBI agents identified the dead man as Richard McCoy, who hijacked a commercial airliner and held it over Provo, Utah, carrying \$500,000 in ransom, in July, 1972. Both men escaped from jail in August.

Sudden Rise in Jobless Rate Provokes Concern in Bonn

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Nov. 10 (NYT).—A sudden jump in unemployment last month to 672,000—3 per cent—has generated reactions of shock and surprise among government and private economists in West Germany, where there has not been such a high rate of joblessness for 6 1/2 years.

Some increase in the rate, which was 2.4 per cent in September, had been expected here. But the head of the German Labor Office, Josef Stügel, called the rise "surprising" and attributed it to the generally cloudy economic climate.

Although there has been no wave of protests here, and there is, if anything, only a slight shift to the political right caused by the economic troubles of 1974, a high rate of unemployment is something West German politicians are extremely uneasy about.

"Our democracy has never really been tested under stressful situations of this kind," said Kurt Biedenkopf, a leading opposition politician, in a recent interview. "We don't really know if our institutions can withstand the kind of economic disaster that occurred here in the 1930s."

Foreign Labor Force "Disaster," most observers here agree, is far too strong a word for the present situation. Nearly 2.5 million foreign workers supplement the German labor force, and count in the unemployment statistics—85,300 of them were out of a job in October.

But, with 369,900 workers on "short time"—a form of compensation for people whose employers don't want to fire them but don't want them to come to work for a while—the overall economic picture here is a gloomy one.

Five leading West German economic institutes had predicted a rise in unemployment to as many as a million this winter. In an interview published in the weekly newspaper Die Zeit, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that by the end of this year, it would probably be time for the government to start worrying more about unemployment than about inflation.

January Inflation Rate Mr. Schmidt said he expected inflation here would have sunk to an annual rate of about 6 per cent by January. But, in the squeeze of high interest rates and high-tax anti-inflationary policies that the government has pursued over the past three years, and only gradually relaxed, unemployment has been rising. Benefits for the out-of-work here can last up to a year.

There are few encouraging signs of an upturn soon. The

German Typhoid Fatality STUTTGART, Nov. 10 (UPI).—A three-week wave of typhoid fever in southern Germany today claimed its fifth fatality when a 62-year-old woman died in a hospital, the state health office announced. This afternoon, the number of confirmed typhoid cases in the country had risen to 350.



THE SAP IS RISING—Although swans usually mate in the spring, recent sunny weather in Stuttgart, West Germany, may have deranged these birds' calendars.

Nationwide Hunt

FBI Joins Search for Pirate Of Early Works by Salinger

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 (NYT).—A nationwide private and federal search is under way for the man who during the last few months has illegally sold about 30,000 unauthorized editions of J.D. Salinger's early works.

For two months the search was handled solely by private investigators hired by the writer's lawyer. Last week, however, the FBI was called into the case, it was disclosed Friday by James Browning, the U.S. attorney here.

Although he would not say if criminal charges for violation of the federal copyright laws had been prepared yet, Mr. Browning said, "We will definitely prosecute him if we get enough pieces of this thing put together."

"We still don't know much, however," he said of the "John Greenberg" who has peddled the pirated works across the country.

The proliferation of these slim volumes, called "The Complete Uncollected Short Stories of J.D. Salinger," recently caused the writer to grant his first interview since 1953.

Appeals for Probe The involvement of the FBI followed two months of attempts to persuade the government to enter the case, Neil Sheetro, Mr. Salinger's attorney, said here.

Deputy U.S. Attorney Robert Ward said that the government had finally decided to join the search when it became apparent that a nationwide scheme was afoot to defraud Mr. Salinger and

violate the federal copyright laws.

Asked why the government had not taken such action earlier, Mr. Ward said, "This is only a misdemeanor offense and regardless of the notoriety of the victim, Salinger, there's no question a misdemeanor always has less priority than a felony."

"Originally, we didn't feel there was enough to warrant an FBI investigation. Since then, though, the scope of the whole thing has enlarged."

Since Mr. Salinger alone owns the copyrights to these stories, which he wrote between 1940 and 1948, to publish or sell them without authorization constitutes a federal offense. They were originally published in such magazines as The Saturday Evening Post, Collier's and Esquire.

Ships Collide in Japan: 19 Seamen Die, 14 Lost

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (UPI).—A collision yesterday between a Japanese tanker and a Liberian freighter in Tokyo Bay left 19 seamen dead and 14 missing, the Maritime Safety Agency said today.

The agency said that most of the fatalities, a Japanese crewman aboard the tanker and 13 Chinese from Taiwan aboard the freighter, were burned beyond recognition.

The two ships caught fire after colliding about five miles from Yokohama.



J. D. Salinger

The only legal action that has been taken to date is a civil suit that Mr. Salinger filed here against "John Greenberg" and 17 prominent bookstores in the San Francisco area where the editions were sold.

U.S. District Judge Robert Schackne issued an injunction in mid-October against all the defendants, ordering them to stop all further publishing or sales.

The bookstores and the "publisher" could be held liable for civil damage payments ranging from \$4,500 to \$80,000 per volume.

Funds for UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (AP).—A special meeting called to raise money for the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) raised a record \$62 million. Although the sum represented a 10.5-per-cent increase over last year's pledges, it was short of the \$100 million that UNICEF had hoped for, officials said.

Cancer of Lungs Increases Among Women in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP).—Lung cancer has become the third major cancer killer of American women, the American Cancer Society said today, underscoring the risks of smoking.

Uterine cancer, formerly the third highest cancer killer of women, has dropped to fourth place, the society said in releasing its "Facts & Figures, 1975." The drop was largely a result of the common use of the pap-smear test which detects the uterine disease early.

"However, the message about quitting smoking hasn't been as popular, with the result that in 1975, 2,100 more women are expected to lose their lives to lung cancer than in 1974," the society said. The total number of women projected to die from the disease next year is 17,600.

Lung cancer remains the leading cancer killer among men, with a mortality rate that has increased 20 times in 45 years.

Breast cancer remains the No. 1 cancer killer of women; cancer of the colon and rectum is the second highest cancer cause of death for both sexes, the society said.

U.S. Reported Selling Tanks to Morocco

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—The United States is selling tanks to Morocco, informed government sources said Friday.

They said that the United States last month delivered 25 M-48 tanks to Morocco and may send up to 100 more in coming months. The United States has supplied Morocco with F-5 fighter aircraft in the past.

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LONDON AIRPORT

Arms for Sale: The Persian Gulf

The United States is now sending a mission to Saudi Arabia to hold what are euphemistically described as bilateral discussions of security cooperation. Put more bluntly, Americans are going there to sell them weapons. The American mission, with the sure instinct of experienced salesmen, has drawn up a plan for a small but very heavily equipped military force. The Saudi Arabians are likely to prove good customers since, after all, they have literally more dollars than they know what to do with. They also have good reason to be a bit uneasy about their large neighbor across the Persian Gulf, Iran, which is now buying armaments at an awesome rate—mainly, of course, from the United States.

Up until about a year ago, countries like those in the Persian Gulf had to choose between arms and economic development. Now, as a practical matter, there is no need to choose. The flood of money generated by the new oil prices buys as much of both as these countries can absorb, and more. Iran is currently spending some \$4 billion a year on American arms alone. As recently as seven years ago its air force consisted of 75 light F-5 fighters and about as many older planes. Today the Shah has not only nearly doubled his inventory of F-5s, but has taken delivery of 155 of the bigger and vastly more formidable F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, with 40 more Phantoms on order. He has also ordered (at \$20 million apiece), 80 of the even faster swing-wing F-14 fighter, the latest American contribution to aerial weaponry. Seven years ago Iran had 25 helicopters. Today it has more than 500 on hand or on order, nearly all American. The same expansion can be seen in Iran's land and sea forces which, incidentally, are capable of an amphibious landing across the gulf.

The current Saudi military strength is perhaps one-fourth Iran's. But the American salesmen are going to help the Saudis out. Among other things, they are apparently repeating the previous U.S. offer to sell Phantoms to the Saudis. The Phantom has an extraordinary symbolic importance in the Middle East because of its central role in Israel's air success. Here we come to a very nervous question: How does the United States prevent American-built arms from leaking from those Arab countries on the Persian Gulf to those on Israel's border? It is necessary to note that Kuwait is already buying French Mirage fighter-bombers for delivery to Egypt. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait reportedly made their latest purchases of Mirages

only after the French dropped their prohibition against transferring these planes to the countries that had been at war with Israel. While American law prohibits any transfer of American weapons to other armies, the Israelis are obviously justified in wondering how well the law would be enforced in the event of another war in the neighborhood.

The U.S. government sedulously avoids any suggestion that the current hard sell of armaments has any connection with oil. But the American attempts to sell Phantoms—like the French sales of Mirages and the British sales of the very effective Chieftain tanks—are all part of the industrial countries' increasingly desperate attempts to pay their oil bills. They are all pursuing this dangerous course, despite the evidence that it is only aggravating the crisis that it attempts to solve. Surely Dale Tahtinen of the American Enterprise Institute was correct when he speculated, in a paper eight months ago, that the very availability of extremely expensive arms is inducing the Shah to keep raising oil prices. If America wants to get oil prices down, it hardly helps itself by offering to sell warplanes and ships that the oil states can afford only through still higher prices.

Mr. Tahtinen was also correct in observing that, in the Middle East, the possession of powerful and advanced weapons only increases the temptation to use them and discourages peaceful diplomacy. When America sells arms to its European allies, it is confirming a balance that has endured in peace for nearly 30 years. But when America sells arms to Middle Eastern countries, it is fanning the military ambitions of governments in the world's least stable region. The Persian Gulf littoral is particularly rich in disputed boundaries, aggrieved ethnic minorities and conflicting territorial claims.

There is now a significant risk of a highly destructive war in the gulf area. Just as America arms the Saudis and the Iranians, so the Russians are arming the Iraqis. The United States is shipping in these arms at an ascending rate to provide jobs at home and to pay for oil. But the irony is that war would cut off all oil shipments for an incalculable period, with drastic economic effects throughout the world. Here in Washington, Democrats are now talking about asserting new and broader responsibilities in the newly elected Congress. In all of our foreign policy, they have no more urgent duty than to examine and challenge our reckless policy of offering unlimited armaments to the newly rich oil states.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Terrorism in Argentina

Long before she assumed the presidency on the death of her husband, Isabel Martinez de Peron said she aspired to be "a factor for reconciliation among Argentines, and especially among Peronists." Despite that lofty objective, Argentina during Mrs. Peron's three months in office has drifted rapidly toward civil war, fueled in large part by an escalating campaign of murder and terror waged against each other by Peronists of left and right.

Mrs. Peron's actions, heavily influenced by right-wing advisers, have steadily widened the dangerous gap between the two extremes of the Peronist movement, finally driving the leftist Montoneros back underground and into a "declaration of war" against the President and her government. The cleavage had existed for years, however, provoking a pitched battle that claimed more than a hundred lives on the day Gen. Peron returned to Argentina in 1973 after 18 years of exile.

Even Gen. Peron, with his great skill at conciliating diverse elements of his movement, had sided increasingly with the conservative wing during the final months of his life, assailing protesting leftists in a May

Day address as "idiots" and traitors. Not even he could keep in harness the groups ranging from fascist right to Marxist left who had in common only the fact that all had assembled under his banner during the years of exile.

The most successful terrorist organization, the self-styled People's Revolutionary Army, had always remained outside Peronist ranks. Now the Montoneros and other disillusioned Peronists have joined in a leftist terror campaign that has provoked an equally savage right-wing movement called the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

Aroused by the murder of Argentina's federal police chief and his wife, Mrs. Peron has now suspended civil liberties and declared a state of siege in an effort to end what the government calls "an inhuman and criminal terrorist plan against the entire nation."

Only Argentines can resolve Argentina's crisis; but the whole hemisphere will be saddened at the spectacle of this proud and cultured nation, which ought to be a leader in the Americas, sliding toward bloody civil strife and disintegration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel and the PLO

The decision of Israel's cabinet to ignore the Arab leaders' support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only true representative of the Palestinians, and to refuse to talk with them on any terms, is perfectly understandable. But is it wise? It is true that the PLO is a "terrorist" organization and that its charter pledges it to liquidate the Jewish state. This makes it entirely understandable that the Israeli government should not wish to negotiate with Yasser Arafat.

But the Israelis themselves should know that history abounds in examples of negotiations being satisfactorily concluded with "terrorist" leaders who have subsequently become model partners. One recalls Archbishop Makarios and Jomo Kenyatta—or, if an Israeli analogy is to be drawn, Menachem Begin, the leader of the terrorist Irgun group, who is himself now regarded, quite rightly, as one of the most gentlemanly of all Israeli politicians.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 11, 1899

BERLIN—Major Baron von Reitzstein, the victor in the long-distance ride from Vienna to Berlin, which created such a sensation in the early Nineties, has quit the service of the German General Staff and is on his way to South Africa to join the Boer forces. It is generally considered that his action stimulated the German Emperor to issue his recent order forbidding any such action in the future by other German officers.

Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1924

BOSTON—After being unconscious for many hours because of a severe stroke that he suffered following an operation, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and senior Senator from Massachusetts, died quietly last night at home. Senator Lodge was 74 years old. He served continuously in the Senate for 31 years and was always a dominant figure in the affairs of the Republican party and the Nation.



'And Now, How Many Lumps?'

Terror on the Road to War

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—An enormous change for the worse in Arab-Israeli peace prospects occurred between Henry Kissinger's October and November whirls through the Middle East. In October he sought to prevent an Arab summit from naming Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization to replace King Hussein as the voice of West Bank Palestinians. That effort failed.

Arafat has taken over, Hussein has yielded his claims, and a brand new situation has developed. The world seems rushing down the road to a fifth Arab-Israeli war, more bitter, more bloody, and certainly more dangerous than its predecessors. It is unlikely that Kissinger will manage more than to erect a new facade of continuing détente on the highway to disaster.

Arab petroleum states may acknowledge such efforts with a small tip in the form of temporary price cuts for oil—at the expense of Western companies. The diplomatic purpose would be to remind fragile societies in the industrial West that if they don't let matters take a new course in Palestine, the energy spigot will once again be turned off.

Thus Kissinger's position is squeezed. If he seems to go too far in urging Israeli concessions, they will start rewriting Robert Browning's "The Lost Leader" into: "Just for a Cupful of Oil He Left Us." And if he doesn't go far enough, the Arabs will end up muttering, "Just another tool of Zionism."

An Old Rule

Israel finds that one of history's oldest rules and one of Palestine's oldest traditions are both beginning to apply. The first is that, in any militant movement seeking to upset an existing state of affairs, the extremist faction almost always takes ultimate control. The second is that, in Palestinian matters, the application of political terrorism by patriotic zealots almost always becomes accepted doctrine.

The former has been seen time and again—among American colonial opponents of British rule, among French revolutionaries, and among the Bolsheviks who seized the management of post-World War I Russia. The latter is nearly as old as the Jewish hills. One has only to compare the PLO inner organization and its concepts with the famous zealots

who led the final fight against Roman rule of the Jews in the First Century A.D.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica: "The zealots considered it an act of disloyalty to God to acknowledge Roman domination over Judea and considered it their right to assassinate any Roman who dared enter the consecrated area of the temple... they harassed the Roman administration with every means at their disposal... they terrorized their political opponents who accepted foreign rule."

While neither side welcomes the comparison, there is similarity in method between the zealots of the first century and the new Arab terrorists such as PLO's secret Black September. Maoist strategy, terrifying modern arms, and resort to massive petroleum blockades in no way obscure this resemblance.

Murder Squads

PLO's Black September has dispatched murder squads wherever it thought violence could help their cause. From Khartoum to Europe, gunmen have killed innocents in the name of Palestine. Many of these agents belonged to organizations secretly coordinated by the PLO. The very last attempt (which was frustrated) sought to slay Hussein at the recent summit.

The PLO now summons Arab leaders "to prepare themselves militarily and economically" for another conflict with Israel. Arafat forecasts war within six months. And the Soviet Union, privately furious that Kissinger managed to snuff it out of Egypt, has fought back by arming Syria to the teeth. Now it is equipping the PLO with new weapons and technical training.

Israel has reacted by stating publicly it wouldn't accept creation of a Palestinian state on the Jordan River's West Bank and would never negotiate with "terrorists." Arab guerrilla groups on Arafat's left have also denounced him—although he seems to have won the resistance stake race.

The tide is running Arafat's (and Hussein's) way and roundly moderate Arab leaders may soon start beating tactical retreats. Israel itself has every reason to fear that if it withdraws to its 1967 frontiers—until now held inconceivable—this would merely encourage PLO and other Marxist zealots to demand total extinction of the Jewish state.

Therefore, come what may, Is-

rael will almost surely fight rather than accept what it deems a probably mortal disability. Meanwhile, from Damascus to Jerusalem and the Red Sea, jets again scream, and tanks rumble. Can Kissinger conjure up a miracle to stop their use?

WASHINGTON—President Ford, coming to the end of his first 100 days in the White House, is bedeviled by problems at home and abroad, but personally he seems relaxed, confident, and even amiably chipper.

You have to wonder why. In his first hundred days, unemployment has increased in America to 8.5 million, or 8 per cent of the total work force; automobile sales are down 15 per cent from a year ago; the cost of living keeps creeping up; the GNP dropped 2.9 per cent in the third quarter of 1974; the balance of payments deficit exceeds \$1 billion a month and the Republican party, despite Ford's assertions, was clobbered in the November elections.

Meanwhile, Henry Kissinger is back from an 18-day, 17-country, 27,000-mile trip with nothing but bad news to report from the Middle East; the Chinese are suddenly proposing to negotiate a nonaggression treaty with the Soviets; the Yugoslavs, just as surprisingly, are proclaiming their common ties to Moscow, and from Ireland and Portugal to Japan, which is quite a distance, the noncommunist world is struggling with inflation, strikes, and political instability.

Still, Ford acts just the same as Jerry Ford, the old congressman from Grand Rapids, Mich. He recognizes all the problems and grapples with them in his own way, but he doesn't agonize over them. He listens to the 11 o'clock news at night, and says he sleeps soundly until 5:30 or a quarter to six the next morning, then gets up and pedals his exercise bike and does some fancy push-ups to strengthen his legs for skiing, reads The New York Times, and The Washington Post, and the official news summary of other papers, and then goes to work.

The contrast between this and

Elections in the U.S.—News, Good and Bad

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Concerning the recent election, a few observations:

1) Although the trend in America continues left (Brown replaces Reagan in California; Carey replaces Wilson in New York), it isn't a pell-mell leftism, of the kind the McGovernites envisioned.

Consider, for instance, Ramsey Clark. He was, among those running for office, the most conspicuous leftist in America. As a matter of fact, he would be the most conspicuous leftist in a zoo, if he chose to live there, which by the way is not a bad idea since a) most zoos are socialized, b) there are no jails in zoos, and c) the animals would probably understand Clark's glossolalia better than the voters.

Mr. Clark's defeat has to be examined carefully lest the magnitude of it escape the attention of the psephologists. Clark was running on a poor-boy ticket, but he managed, just the same, to be all over the lot, on television, billboards, and advertisements; he even had Frank Sinatra singing for him—not bad for someone who limits any one contribution to \$100 per person. He ran in a state whose registration is very heavily Democratic, and against a Republican opponent whose vote was sharply reduced by the candidacy of a third party conservative. The man who ran for governor was a traditionalist Democrat, and he defeated the Republican incumbent by a landslide (60 per cent of the vote).

Clark's Result

In these circumstances, Clark ran less than 40 per cent, below what McGovern got in New York two years ago. By contrast, an utterly unknown conservative candidate, the striking and intelligent Barbara Keating, got 16 per cent of the vote, with a mere \$75,000 to spend. And, elsewhere, Gary Hart won in Colorado, but he was not recognizable as the Hart who, programmed George McGovern to come out for capitulation abroad, and a greening involvement at home. Consider, too, the fact that from all reports George McGovern II, victor in South Dakota, ran on a fairly strong anti-McGovern I platform. So it is generally true that the hard left hasn't made much headway in two years.

On the other hand, 2) the Republican party would appear to have made no headway at all. Now it is generally supposed that

the principal causes of the Republican humiliation were Watergate, the pardon, and inflation. It is interesting, under the circumstances, to reflect on the findings of Richard Scammon, the talented political analyst who dismantled the whole gang over at the National Broadcasting Company by saying simply that he could have predicted 18 months ago, which is pretty much pre-Watergate, and certainly pre-pardon, that the Republicans would do about as they did on this election day. He meant by this that the graph was pointing in that direction.

In other words, that there is public dissatisfaction with the Republican party unrelated to Watergate.

Nixon's Efforts

And why not? There is no reason to suppose that if Richard Nixon had occupied himself more on domestic matters than on frustrating the Justice Department's investigation of Watergate, he'd have greatly increased his hold on the conservative voting community in America. There has been a weightlessness in Republicanism since the death of Robert A. Taft, and nobody, with the conspicuous exception of Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan, has done much about it.

Eighteen months ago we were coping with inflation by such voodoo as wage and price controls. Eighteen months ago Mr. Nixon was continuing to spend and to spend, and to pile deficit on deficit, to promote revenue sharing, which is the greatest fiscal shell game since Lord Keynes's discovery that borrowing does not matter because we owe it to ourselves; and to yield to the Supreme Court whenever the Court decided to rewrite the Constitution so as, e.g., to encourage abortion, and discourage private schooling.

3) So the slide continues. Fewer Republicans, more Democrats. But also, more independents—and more conservatives. The bridge-building needed is from constitutionalists to the Republican bourgeoisie, to the blue-collar class. The ingredients are there. George Wallace is pivotal. What is missing is the top man. What becomes clearer and clearer is that Gerald Ford isn't that man. That means just what it says—nothing more. There may not be such a man; in which case the slide will simply continue.

Ford on His First 100 Days

By James Reston

The Nixon White House is starting. The Ford White House is now almost as open and casual as a congressman's office. No show or pretense or fake dignity. He takes the telephone calls from Capitol Hill. His White House staff is respectful but unimpressed, frank, and even blunt. At short, the old upstairs-downstairs division of the Nixon days is gone.

Ford is not only available, but almost recklessly candid, and Washington, accustomed to calculated deceit in the White House, doesn't quite know how to adjust to his free and easy ways.

There is no order or logic to his appealing candor. He is natural and spontaneous. One day he gives an on-the-record interview to the Associated Press on his plane. Next day, he agrees to do a hundred-days press review with Harry Ransom for ABC or talk on the record with UPI or somebody else.

But for everybody he sees and makes happy by talking frankly, he infuriates, in this savagely competitive news business, all the other people who were left out. But this doesn't seem to worry him. After 25 years on Capitol Hill, he just keeps on doing what comes naturally, and accepts the consequences.

The consequences of his open candor, however, are mixed. Everybody who meets him likes him personally, but many wonder about his policies. He defends everything he has done: His economic policy, his pardon of Nixon,

his aggressive campaigning in the election, his support of the old Nixon cabinet, etc.

Maybe, he says, he could have "sold" his own program better, but the Democrats have not come up with a reasonable alternative. Maybe, he adds, the Republicans lost the election, but now the Democrats have to step out front and take equal responsibility for the next two years. Maybe the American people are eating too much and ought to share the food with the hungry peoples of the world, but why do the nations at the Rome food conference condemn the United States for being greedy when they didn't condemn the oil producing countries for gouging the world?

With his candor, Ford gives the impression that the recession, the inflation, the problems of the Western world, the desperation of the hungry, the struggles of the Middle East, and the negotiations over atomic arms, trade, food, and the prices of raw materials are awkward but temporary dilemmas that could be solved with patience and common sense.

And maybe this is his problem. Not since he has had a more decent man in the White House, or anybody so open and relaxed. But by his candor, he gives the impression that we are not living in a revolutionary age, and don't have to make fundamental changes in the lives of families and nations, but that we must merely be patient and sensible and all will go back to the old affluent days and be well in the end.

It is a lovely dream, and he is an honest, decent and refreshing man, but Washington wonders. Nixon concealed the problems of the modern world, and pretended he could deal with them. Ford does not conceal the problems but exposes them, and also exposes himself, with the uttermost candor. But he suggests no answers, and even those who wish him well are troubled by his limited vision of his problems.

Portuguese Leftists

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in his recent interview with James Reston, blames the rigid, authoritarian Salazar-Caetano system for the sudden emergence of the Portuguese Communist party as a powerful force in this nation's affairs. Often it is true that the collapse of a rightist regime leaves a vacuum which the Communists are best able to fill. But the Portuguese case is somewhat different.

On April 25, the old regime collapsed almost instantly, and within a day or two at most the armed forces were in complete control. Those of us who were here marveled at the speed and efficiency of the military takeover.

In sharp contrast to most coups, here there was no curfew,

no ban on demonstrations and no ban on party propaganda. Everything was simply thrown open; but with the military in such a position of power, there was nothing inevitable about the emergence of the Communist party—or of any other party. The Communists can only have surfaced with the permission of the military, and more specifically the young officers, who even then were very obviously in control.

Furthermore, the exiled Portuguese Communist chief, Alvaro Cunhal, flew in from Prague, via Paris, within only five days of the coup. Exiled since 1960, he would not have returned so abruptly (with his arrival announced well in advance), had his supporters not assured him that all was well in liberated Portugal.

Today, it is not alarmist to say

that Communists and other left forces held the initiative in Portugal. Moreover, it is common knowledge, now that key members of the ruling Armed Forces Movement—and especially its controlling cell, the so-called Coordinating Commission—are Communists. Portugal is the most recent demonstration that Communist influence cannot be measured only by the strength of the regular party structure.

J. BARRY GARDNER, Lisbon.

Wheat for Oil

Big deals involve our wheat going to Russia. Do any of these deals involve Russian oil coming to us? If not, why not? Surely, there must be room for bartering.

HAROLD MELNIKER, Los Angeles.

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News Analysis

Bad Tanaka in Political Trouble As Visit by Ford Approaches

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Nov. 10.—On the eve of becoming the first Japanese leader ever to welcome an American president here, Premier Kakuei Tanaka finds himself in the worst political trouble in his two years in office.

As recently as a month ago, Mr. Tanaka, 56, was regarded as certain to win a second three-year term as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party and serve as Premier until July, 1978.

Now, it is hard to find any Japanese in a position of influence who would give him a chance of staying in office beyond the expiration of his third term next July. Many feel he may choose to step down much sooner than that.

A presidential visit normally would boost a premier's stock in Japan—a fact that opposition parties have taken into consideration in planning anti-Ford demonstrations. Most Japanese, however, feel that Mr. Tanaka will receive more than Gerald Ford to overcome mounting distrust of his leadership.

'Hammer Down Solutions'

At the American Embassy, and in readings of Mr. Tanaka's political strength have dropped so low and so fast that a high official was moved to utter the words:

"Tanaka will be Premier on the day of the presidential visit to Japan, Nov. 14-21. How long thereafter will depend upon the results of the visit. If the presidential visit were designed to hammer down solutions to the problems, there would be a question as to whether Mr. Ford should come."

The official said that Mr. Tanaka's meetings with Mr. Ford will be distinctly the less important part of the visit.

Instead, he added, Mr. Ford's visit "will be built around the distorted nature of the occasion the first trip here ever by an American president as a symbol of the relations which have developed between the United States and Japan over the last century."

Mr. Tanaka's plunge from an

unprecedented 70-per-cent popularity rating two years ago to an unprecedented low of 23 per cent follows a dramatically increased rate of inflation and a take office in July 1972.

49% Rise in Prices

By the eve of the 1975 Midyear election, Mr. Tanaka had already lost 49 per cent of his popularity since he took office last month the consumer price index stood 49.9 per cent above July, 1972.

Some of the causes were an expansionary budget in 1973—designed in part to spur imports and correct a huge trade surplus with the United States—and a Tanaka plan to reform the Japanese archipelago by dispersing factories and building new cities throughout the nation. Lawless election spending by Mr. Tanaka failed to stave off a setback for the ruling party in a July upper house election, and two party rivals resigned from his cabinet.

Yet, no other leader in the ruling party commanded enough support to challenge Mr. Tanaka. Then, suddenly, came a 51-page exposé of Mr. Tanaka's personal financial maneuvers over the years in a prestigious monthly magazine, the *Bungei Shunju*.

Demands erupted in the ruling party that Mr. Tanaka answer the doubts raised by the magazine article. A 12-day tour of New Zealand, Australia and Burma gave Mr. Tanaka a respite, but now that he is back home, the nation is waiting to see what he will do.

Parliament Session

Mr. Tanaka is expected to be forced to give some sort of an answer in a press conference. The real test, however, will come when a special session to discuss a supplementary budget is called later this month.

One member of the ruling party faction headed by Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Mr. Tanaka's closest ally, described the seriousness of Mr. Tanaka's situation by saying:

'Total Self-Destruction'

"It is in the character of the Japanese people to sympathize with a person who is forced to resign. If Tanaka wishes to have any political future, he may decide the best way is to step down now. Otherwise he may run the risk of total self-destruction."

Complicating the situation for Mr. Tanaka is the fact that he still has not tested the bitter fruits of the setback that the ruling party suffered in the upper house election. With a narrow, two-seat majority (including conservative independents), Mr. Tanaka's ability to control legislation in the upper house (which must approve all bills except the budget and treaties) has already been virtually destroyed. Only by compromise with the opposition—which appears in no mood for compromise—can anything be legislated.

© Los Angeles Times.

Paris Plans Changes In 1918 Anniversary

PARIS, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The French ceremonies tomorrow marking the 56th anniversary of the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918—the official end of World War I—will contain several innovations:

- French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will review a military guard on foot at the Arc de Triomphe instead of from the presidential limousine, as his predecessors did.
- The version of the French national anthem, *La Marseillaise*, that will be played will be based on a rarely heard 1922 arrangement.
- The ambassadors of both East and West Germany have been invited to attend the ceremonies for the first time.

Western diplomats said this suggested that the Kremlin had not yet decided on a reaction to the Chinese proposal. Today's magazine article, apparently written before the Chinese message, also attacked China's aid to developing countries. It said that between 1956 and 1972, China completed only 51 aid projects out of a promised 353.

Soviet Magazine Mounts Attack Against Peking

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (UPI)—A Soviet magazine accused China today of trying to set Third World nations against the Soviet Union.

"Pursuing great-power chauvinistic goals, the Peking leaders continue seeking to impose their hegemony on developing states and to create, in the long run, an exclusive pro-Chinese, anti-Soviet bloc of African, Asian and Latin American countries," said the monthly magazine *Asiia* today.

Soviet-Chinese relations entered the spotlight on last Thursday's 57th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution when China's Premier Mao Zedong sent a congratulatory message calling for easing tensions along their border.

Two days later, the Soviet Union published the Chinese message but deleted references to the need for a nonaggression agreement and paraphrased it by saying, "The telegram contains the already known position of the Chinese government concerning Soviet-Chinese relations."

Western diplomats said this suggested that the Kremlin had not yet decided on a reaction to the Chinese proposal. Today's magazine article, apparently written before the Chinese message, also attacked China's aid to developing countries. It said that between 1956 and 1972, China completed only 51 aid projects out of a promised 353.



PROTEST RALLY—Standing near a caricature of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, a labor leader addresses a rally in Tokyo on Saturday demanding that Tanaka resign.

Amin Reported to Crush Attempt to Topple Him

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Ugandan commandos attempted to overthrow President Idi Amin last week but the revolt was crushed in heavy fighting by loyal troops, East African diplomatic sources said today.

At least 15 soldiers, part of a commando division established personally by Gen. Amin, were killed in the short-lived rebellion Wednesday at Kampala's Nbuga Barracks, the sources said.

The reported revolt followed

news and diplomatic dispatches from Kampala indicating widespread unrest in the army and throughout the country against Gen. Amin's four-year-old regime.

Last week, Gen. Amin ordered the armed forces on full alert and told all pilots to report back to their bases following an article in the *London Observer* which said the air force had planned to overthrow him.

He also expelled the British military attaché and a British journalist he accused of spying and told the British High Com-

mission (embassy) to cut back its staff in Kampala to five members.

After the revolt by the commandos, who guard strategic installations, Gen. Amin quickly moved loyal troops into the Nbuga Barracks and the insurgents were crushed in room-to-room fighting, the sources said. Besides the 15 commandos killed, many were wounded.

The sources also said that several hundred members of the country's airborne division had deserted in the last few weeks in protest over pay and food issues.

India Counsels Caution

Sikkim Government Demands Eviction of Titular Monarch

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The ouster of the titular ruler of Sikkim has been demanded by the Indian-supported government of the Himalayan state, but India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has reportedly counseled against any "hasty decision."

The demand marks a new phase in the confrontation between Palden Thondup Namgyal, the Chogyal or titular ruler of Sikkim, and the people of the state.

The Indian government is known to be irked by his recent statements disputing New Delhi's sovereignty over his country. There is speculation here that the new phase is meant to serve as an indirect warning through the Sikkim government that unless the Chogyal accepts New Delhi's position, he will be ousted eventually.

Wary of Action

The Indian government is said to be wary of any drastic action against him because of criticism in India and abroad of recent moves to place Sikkim under Indian sovereignty. In September, the Indian Parliament amended the Indian Constitution to make Sikkim an "associate" state.

Kaz Lhendup Dorji, who heads the three-month-old Sikkim government, was here last week for talks with Mrs. Gandhi and other

Indian leaders. On his return Thursday to Gangtok, the Sikkimese capital, he said that the talks in New Delhi had been "most fruitful."

He said that he had been "overwhelmed to find in India such deep understanding of our problems and aspirations."

"Our major problem," he said, "has been that the Chogyal is yet to reconcile himself to the changed circumstances."

Mr. Dorji charged that the Chogyal was "constantly obstructing" the functioning of the government and that he has sent envoys to foreign governments to press his viewpoint. He said that the Chogyal's American-born wife, the former Hope Cooke of New York, who is living in the United States, "engaged in similar activities."

Mr. Dorji told reporters that the Chogyal still controlled more than half of Sikkim, including 20,000 acres of cultivable land owned by his mother as a private estate. He said that the Chogyal has refused to hand over administration of these lands and refused to allow people from southern Sikkim into regions of northern Sikkim that belonged to him and his family.

In the first phase of the confrontation between the Chogyal



The Chogyal of Sikkim

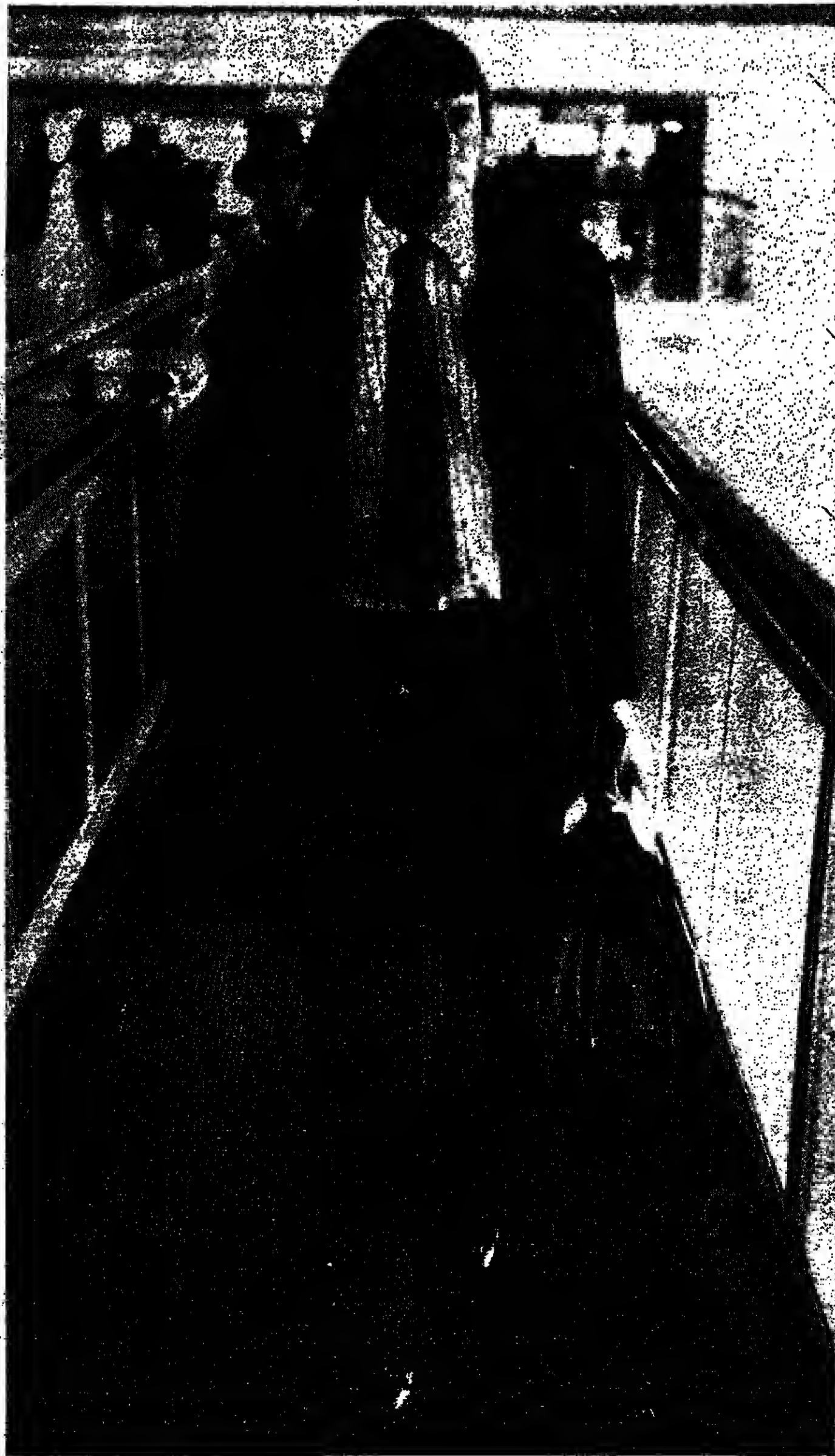
and his subjects, a struggle between the ruler and the Sikkim congress led to his being gradually stripped of power.

The Chogyal has protested strongly against the "association" of Sikkim to India which was criticized abroad, particularly by China, as equivalent to annexation.

Portuguese Cholera Ebbs

LISBON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—A cholera epidemic which affected over 2,000 persons in Portugal in the summer appears to have ebbed, with the latest official bulletin reporting no new cases since Oct. 30. Over 30 persons died during the six-month outbreak.

"IN OVER 15 YEARS, I'VE NEVER HAD A BAD FLIGHT WITH TWA. MAYBE I'M LUCKY."



Jim Reid is a senior executive of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

It's part of his job to talk to American businessmen about business in Scotland.

So, naturally, he does a lot of travelling. Both to America and in America.

"I don't want to be bogged down in the tiresome details of making flight arrangements, what connections I should make etc.," he says.

"I know where I want to be and I know how long I want to be there."

"And I want it all arranged for me."

"That's why I choose TWA and their Ambassador Service. They've got direct connections to 35 U.S. cities."

"They work out my itinerary for me. And that leaves me to work on things that are really important."

Like many experienced travellers, Mr. Reid chooses TWA because he can rely on them.

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A 'Who Was Who' of Saigon's Politics With Madame Nhu, Marshal Ky et al.

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON (UPI)—Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu, the beautiful and outspoken "dragon lady" who dominated South Vietnamese society through the early 1960s, now lives quietly with her two children in France and reportedly commands a high fee for interviews.

Former Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, the jaunty air force marshal who ruled the country from 1965 to 1967, manages his farm in the mountain country near Da Lat and whistles away his spare hours at cards and cockfights.

Former national police chief Nguyen Ngoc Loan, who came to the attention of the world in a memorable news photo showing him executing a Viet Cong suspect with a pistol at point-blank range, lives in painful retirement here with both legs paralyzed from war wounds.

These and other names from the past surface from time to time in conversations here as continuing anti-government protests recall the political turmoil of the 1960s.

Some of the leading figures from that era, like Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, militant Buddhist monk Thich Tri Quang and Gen. Tran Van Don, are active in Vietnamese affairs today.

Garden Reception

Gen. Minh, who in 1963 led the military coup against President Ngo Dinh Diem, gave a reception in his orchid garden here the other day for journalists and opposition politicians.

It was the 11th anniversary of the anti-Diem coup and Gen. Minh, looking and acting like an aging diplomat, took the occasion



1971 photo
Nguyen Cao Ky

to denounce President Nguyen Van Thieu. While he is without a position now, the retired general retains something of his aura of a national hero. Journalists crowd around him, and he is the great man, flippant and evasive, trying to remain above the hurly-burly.

No one seems exactly sure what Gen. Minh does in his vast villa complex. Aides and bodyguards are everywhere. Iron gates clang shut. Opposition politicians shuttle in and out daily on secret missions.

The government, it is said here, has the compound clearly marked on most Saigon military maps.

Buddhist Pressure

Thich Tri Quang, leader of the Buddhist struggle against Diem in the early 1960s and later against the Ky government, avoids journalists these days as accidentally as Gen. Minh courts them.

He leaves the An Quang pagoda early in the morning, alone, driving his small Citroën into the smoky swirl of traffic. No one seems to know where he goes, but surely it is to some secret meeting related to the increasing Buddhist pressure on Mr. Thieu to take steps toward peace.

Thich Tri Quang has asthma now, and a troublesome kidney ailment. He frequently goes to the hospital for these problems, although some say he goes there to meet his contacts more easily, since it is difficult in the closely watched pagoda.

During a recent hospital visit, however, police cordoned off his room. Furious, Thich Quang returned to the pagoda.

There he lives and works in a tiny two-room apartment with a balcony overlooking a courtyard.

"Please don't knock on the door while I am praying," says a sign on the door.

Tran Van Don, another key figure in the military's ouster of Diem, is now a deputy premier and Mr. Thieu's liaison man with the legislative branch.

He was elected to the Senate in the late 1960s, then to the parliament's lower house in 1971 with Thich Tri Quang's active support.

Mr. Don, who speaks French better than Vietnamese, is said to have many wives, and a close relationship with Madame Nhu.

Faded Fame

Most of the leading figures from the 1960s, however, have faded into obscurity now.

Nguyen Khanh, the ambitious general who was premier only a few months in 1964 and 1965 after he overthrew Gen. Minh's government, teaches school in Paris. Insiders say he is really an agent now for the Deuxième Bureau, the French equivalent of the CIA.

Gen. Minh has always said the Americans used Mr. Khanh to overthrow him because he refused to allow the landing of U.S. troops immediately after the 1963 Diem coup.

In any case, Mr. Khanh didn't last long. He wanted to invade North Vietnam, but the U.S. defense secretary then, Robert McNamara, discouraged the idea. When Mr. Khanh tried to get himself declared president for life, he was eased out by a coterie of generals backed by American officials.

Mr. Khanh went to Paris bearing a package of Vietnamese soil to remind him of home, and was soon spotted attending courses at the Deuxième Bureau.

Money problems plague some of those who were once in powerful positions.

Difficult Life

Former Gen. Nguyen Khanh Thieu, who tried unsuccessfully to overthrow Diem in 1961 and whom Marshal Ky removed from the northern command after he sided with the Buddhists during their 1966 agitation campaign, is said to lead a difficult life in the United States now.

Mr. Thieu scrapes together money giving lectures, and has to depend on the generosity of friends to make ends meet, according to some reports. He has not been allowed to return to Vietnam, where his family still lives.

Recently, Mr. Thieu sent a letter of support to the Buddhist and Catholic opposition movements here.

Of the other former generals who led the 1963 coup against Diem:

• Tom That Dinh publishes

the independent newspaper Public Opinion. He reportedly has six wives and has made a good deal of money in fertilizer dealings.

• Mai Hui Xuan, having made a fortune on U.S. laundry contracts in the years when American soldiers were here, lives in luxurious retirement in his sumptuous Saigon villa. He owns two large restaurants.

• Le Van Kim, an intellectual general considered to have been the brains behind the coup, owns a Saigon restaurant, Ramuncho's.

President Thieu, a colonel and commander of the 5th Division at the time of the coup, was considered a minor figure in it.

Marshal Ky, who was the most powerful man in the country from 1965 to 1967, is said to be discontented and sad.

He has few friends any more, although he retains some of the perquisites of his former power—his bodyguards and rank as air vice-marshal and his plush government-supplied villa at Tan Son Nhut airport.

A Bad Year

Marshal Ky had a run of bad luck last year. His villa burned. The government helicopter that he flies back and forth to his farm crashed, and he was injured.

Mr. Loan, the police chief under Marshal Ky, was a ruthless man who was widely hated. He was wounded in the 1968 Tet offensive.

Mr. Loan was hospitalized for a long time in the United States, then returned here with a small Defense Department job.

He is fully retired now and



1968 photo
Thich Tri Quang



1961 photo
Madame Nhu

mostly remains in his Saigon villa drinking, as always, enormous quantities of straight whiskey.

Madame Nhu was rumored to have returned to Saigon recently in support of a small new quasi-political movement that seeks to revive the spirit of Diem.

Her husband, Ngo Dinh Nhu, was Diem's brother and closest adviser. Both men died in the coup. At the time, Madame Nhu bowed to U.S. pressure and left the country.

From the American point of view, she had run the country disastrously.

Quiet Meetings Held in Saigon By Thien's Foes

SAIGON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Opposition groups held peaceful meetings in Saigon today, three days after the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu issued orders banning demonstrations and meetings considered harmful to public order and security.

Police watched the meetings but made no efforts to interfere.

One group, called the Popular Organization for the Application of the Paris Agreement, led by opposition deputy Ho Ngoc Nhu, had planned to meet at a pagoda, but police blocked it off and the site was changed to Mr. Nhu's office, he said.

About 50 persons gathered for the group's annual assembly. They included three other deputies and several Catholic priests.

Meanwhile, the Viet Cong rejected the Saigon government's demand for unconditional resumption of military and political talks and called again for the ouster of Mr. Thieu.

Phnom Penh Special

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 10 (AP)—Khmer Rouge guerrillas for the first time in three weeks blasted Phnom Penh with rockets before dawn this morning, killing one person and wounding nine, police reported.

Message to Major Parties

Maine Independent Sees His Victory as Warning

By Pat Sherlock

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—James Longley, an independent elected Maine's governor last week over the establishment's nominee, regards his victory as a national warning to the Democratic and Republican parties.

"We overcame the party structures, and we showed that Americans are not bound by a single system," said Mr. Longley, a wealthy businessman who was the only independent anywhere in the country to win a major office in last Tuesday's election.

"If there had been a choice other than Nixon and McGovern in 1972, history might have been different," Mr. Longley said. "My election as an independent says the parties have got to more carefully choose their nominees."

Mr. Longley, 50, who made a fortune in the insurance business, had spent two years heading a nonpartisan commission that recommended reductions in the state government's spending. The recommendations were ignored by the Democratic incumbent, Gov. Kenneth Curtis, and because of this, Mr. Longley said, he decided last June to run for governor.

Budget Cuts

Running on a pledge of fiscal responsibility, he promised to help improve Maine's economy by cutting \$250 million from state budgets over a four-year period. The annual budget is \$600 million.

Mr. Longley managed to make cost-cutting the major campaign issue. His Democratic opponent, George Mitchell, proposed new "human need" programs which Mr. Longley said would add to costs. The Republican, James Erwin, promised he wouldn't increase taxes.

When the votes were counted, to everyone's surprise Mr. Longley had 40 per cent of the ballots. Mr. Mitchell, the pre-election favorite, had 37 per cent, and Mr. Erwin, 23.

Mr. Longley was little known around the state when he entered the gubernatorial race. But a ground swell of support soon

developed into what many described as the "Longley phenomenon."

Choice Given

Ask him how he won, and he'll credit his campaign method. Ask him why he won and he says the people voted for cutting costs. He also says he gave voters a choice other than the Democrats and Republicans—and they waited such a choice because of their disenchantment.

Mr. Longley will enter office Jan. 1 as an independent governor with a State Senate controlled by Republicans and a House in the hands of the Democrats.

Many politicians see nothing but problems for a governor without a party, especially a governor pledged to cut costs. But the tall, athletic-looking governor-elect says he sees no problem. "I've always been able to get along with people. I plan on dealing with legislators on individual terms, not as Democrats or Republicans."

"I involve people and I plan on involving legislators and key department heads in what I'm doing."

This involvement of others has been a key to Mr. Longley's success in business. He has said that he has done well because he has surrounded himself with people more expert than himself.

"Probably one of the greatest contributions I'll make to the governor's office will be to recognize my own limitations, and surround myself with people who are experts in given areas," he said.

As a novice in politics, Mr. Longley hired Jim McGregor, a soft-spoken, 39-year-old wire service reporter, who has covered statehouse politics from Alabama to Maine.

Together, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Longley landed the state, talking at innumerable women's teas and standing outside factory gates at 6 a.m. As his candidacy became more credible, Mr. Longley began receiving invitations to address Rotary, Lions and similar organizations.

While the other candidates

stumped through restaurants introducing themselves to the diners, Mr. Longley went into the kitchens to shake hands with the dishwashers, waiters and cooks.

"We appealed to the working people," Mr. Longley said, always referring to himself and Mr. McGregor as the team.

His belt-tightening message—and a promise to attract jobs creating industry struck a responsive chord, but no one realized this until just days before the election. In the final month, Mr. Longley attracted hundreds of volunteers. But until then, he and Mr. McGregor worked almost alone, traveling through the state.

They Laughed

Even Mr. Longley's campaign button at first drew laughter. His name was printed in small letters, greatly overshadowed by the slogan "Think About It."

"Think about what?" some joked as Mr. Longley, in his dark suit and conservative shirt, walked and talked about paychecks and taxes and food costs.

Besides heading his insurance corporation in Lewiston, where he was born the son of a street car conductor, Mr. Longley is director of several corporations and banks.

After serving in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II, Mr. Longley attended Bowdoin College on the C.I. Bill. He was married in 1949 to the former Helen Walsh. They have five children, three of them away at college, and live in Lewiston.

While building up his insurance agency, he received a law degree from the University of Maine which he attended nights for four years.

Those closely associated with Mr. Longley describe him as warm, personable man, an avid reader, whose heroes are Winston Churchill and Harry Truman. "I'm influenced by how a person treats someone he doesn't have to be nice to," Mr. Longley says. "You can learn a lot about someone by watching how he treats a waitress."



ROCK 'N' ROLL IS BACK AGAIN—A scene from the new musical hit on the Soviet stage

'Jesus' Rock Appears on the Soviet Stage

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW (UPI)—The music from "Jesus Christ Superstar," long only a hot black-market item in the Soviet Union because of its bourgeois origins and religious theme, has finally made it on the legitimate stage here.

The breakthrough came in a Soviet musical about the moral searchings of progressive American youth, their struggle against Pentagon generals testing dangerous new weapons and their betrayal by a clever Chinese nightclub owner and narcotics dealer who is also a Maoist agent in cahoots with American generals.

The musical, with the title "Rock and Roll at Dawn," was written by Vadim Nekrasov and Tomas Kolesnikov, two senior editors of Pravda, who have worked in the United States and who have university-age children with tastes for Western music.

They have created an ambience and a medium that frequently are authentically American—not only the "superstar" music, the profane and punchy vernacular and the writhing rock dancing by youths in T-shirts and leather jackets, but also parodies of famous American television soap and toothpaste ads.

Then there is the sultry setting of the Lotus Club, where the Chinese agent promotes Chairman Mao's "Little Red Book" and anti-Soviet propaganda to the would-be new left revolutionaries among the students.

The authors have provided something for everyone. For ideological conservatives they have reinforced Soviet clichés about American life—the soulless money grubbing of the Establishment, workers furious over the monotony of mass production, youths crazed on heroin or living in sexual sin, Mafia bodyguards, policemen clubbing students, powerful generals and senators in a cabal pushing tests of ever-more-powerful weapons.

For devotees of détente there are not only the rock numbers but references to White House opposition to war with Moscow and to members of Congress who are against the arms race and even a single, isolated, daring moment in which a television newsmen dares to report on an anti-army demonstration.

The "rock and roll" in the title not only refers to the musical medium of "Superstar," done as a student rehearsal worked into the plot, but is also the code word for a Pentagon weapons test.

The students, after haggling over whether and how to mount a revolution, decide to hold a joint demonstration with peaceful soldiers on the best site, in a clever dramatic twist on "Superstar," the authors have "betrayed" their plan to the Chinese agent, who tips off the Pentagon, while "Judas" leads the demonstration.

In the final act, the girl, Jenny, dies when the soldiers open fire in a parody of the Kent State shooting.

On opening night, the Soviet audience viewed two scenes having local implications. The audience broke into laughter and applause when a television newsmen read a police warning against taking strolls in New York's Central Park after dark. The Soviet theatergoers obviously took it as a reminder of the police warnings and a manhunt and way in Moscow in the wake of several killings after dark.

The other moment comes at the end when one of the New York narcotics agents tracks the Chinese drug peddler who forces in anger when a telephone call from headquarters hints at arrest of the Chinese.

"I'm tired of doing secret work," the agent says, flings his badge at his chief. "I want to tell the truth at least once in my life, chief. As a rule we tell each other. Especially on the job. The truth can still be told in bars after three drinks."

Then, turning to the audience, he goes on: "We lie, level by level. I lie to you. You lie to the chief. And he lies to the top. A pyramid of lies. We hide it up? I don't know. Perhaps it is built on fear that someone will get out of the pyramid and it will collapse. But someone all this must end. I personally am quitting the game."

The monologue was delivered slowly, movingly. The audience broke into strong applause. The detective ended and the play moved back into its American setting and finale.

At Massacre Trail's End, the Wails of Turk-Cypriot Women

By Samuel Abi

YOUNG, CYPRUS (UPI)—This much is record: Last Aug. 20, a week after the Turkish Army began its push from northern Cyprus, the Turkish government accused Greek Cypriots of massacring 57 Turkish Cypriots in a village west of Famagusta, the resort and port city on the eastern coast. Information Minister Orhan Bilgi said in Ankara, "Only an old and blind couple and a middle-aged man escaped the mass killing" in the village of Aloa.

Turkish troops uncovered a mass grave in Aloa after fresh mounds of earth were noticed by reconnaissance pilots. The survivors said the villagers had been shot by Greek Cypriots fleeing the advancing Turkish troops and tanks.

On Sept. 1, a Turkish-Cypriot spokesman reported the recovery of 35 bodies, all of them mutilated from a grave in the village of Maratha, north of Famagusta. The spokesman said that there were more bodies in the grave and that the villagers had been slain Aug. 14 by Greek-Cypriot soldiers.

"There were 60 souls in the village; six of us are alive," said Hassan Nihat Mustafa, 65, the religious leader of Maratha. "The Greeks took away 11 men as prisoners. All the rest—a total of 73—may be in the grave."

Head Count

He had underestimated. Lars Hakansson, a Swedish official attached to the United Nations Forces in Cyprus, said during the excavation of the grave. "I am counting the heads. So far I have seen 73 and there are more bodies still visible in the earth."

On Sept. 3, as villagers in Maratha put the toll at 91, Turkish-Cypriot officials said that they had asked the UN forces to investigate another suspected massacre, to the village of Tokhni near the southern city of Limassol. The village is in a zone still held by Greek Cypriots.

"We have asked the United Nations to investigate," a Turkish-Cypriot spokesman said, "but the Greek-Cypriot police will not allow them near the scene."

This much is accusation: "Suat Huseyin of Tokhni, aged 19, is the only survivor of a mass murder attempt at the vicinity of Ayia Phyla village," says a report published by Turkish-Cypriot officials. "He is now a refugee at Happy Valley in the British Sovereign Base Area and told the Turkish authorities what happened. To the Turks of Tokhni village."

On the 20th of July, 1974, the village was surrounded by the National Guard composed of Greeks and Greek Cypriots. Some of the male Turkish villagers who had small arms in their possession were forced to surrender them to the invading forces. On their coming into the village, the National Guard collected all the Turkish inhabitants into the village school. There, they separated all the men between the ages of 15 and 50 from the rest of the villagers. The next day, the men so separated, including myself, were forcibly put on two lorries and taken away from the village to an unknown destination.

"After the buses reached Limassol, I noticed that the buses which were carrying us had taken the road to Ayia Phyla, a Greek village but attached to importance to this. As we were asked to get off the buses in the vicinity of Ayia Phyla village, I noticed a big rectangular hole, freshly dug in the ground, and realized the significance of the bus journey. We realized that we were all brought into the area to be butchered, and then to be buried into the hole which was to be our mass grave. We were all lined up near the hole, at this deserted place. In desperation, we started counting the seconds that we had to live. A Greek soldier offered us cigarettes, we had taken a few puffs, when we heard machine-gun fire. We had been

machine-gunned by four Greek and Greek-Cypriot soldiers. Some of us had fallen into the hole, and some of us just outside it. We all had one thing in common. We were all bleeding."

'More Gunfire'

"I was wounded at my legs and tummy. I stopped breathing for a few seconds (pretending to be dead) when I heard more gunfire. This was followed by the voice of a Greek officer saying: 'Let us cover them with earth, by means of a bulldozer.'"

As soon as the Greeks and Greek Cypriots left, I struggled to get up and just managed. I noticed then that some of my co-villagers were also shot at the head, and realized the reason for the second round of gunfire.

Looking at the bloodstains on the floor, I had behind some trees nearby. Sometimes running and sometimes resting, I escaped to the hills not far away. I heard the sound of the bulldozer covering up the dead bodies of my co-villagers as I left the area. Wounded, I hid and took shelter in the hills for six days and escaped to Moutayakia village. When I made it to Moutayakia (a Turkish village with a population of 350) I was happy. I knew I had made it. At the village, it was a happy coincidence that I came across an ambulance belonging to the UN which had come to the village to pick up a patient and take him for treatment. On that ambulance I went to the Episkopi Hospital, at the British Sovereign Base, and then I was taken to Happy Valley."

The Turkish-Cypriot report concludes: "The Turkish authorities reported Suat Huseyin's story to the UN authorities, who confirmed that all the Turkish menfolk between the ages of 15 to 50 at Tokhni village are missing. UN authorities also discovered a strong smell (of dead bodies) at Ayia Phyla village, but the Greeks did not allow them to dig the ground. The UN au-

thorities suspended the investigation pending cooperation with Greek authorities." The death toll at Tokhni is estimated at 50 men.

This much is testimony: The road to Vouno winds into the mountains north of Nicosia, through a dusty plain that is between crops and parched, awaiting rain. Military checkpoints are frequent along the road, lately widened and resurfaced for easier use by tanks. The entire road is under the control of the Turkish Army, which holds 40 per cent of the Mediterranean island, from Morphou in the west to Famagusta in the east.

Vouno is a former Greek-Cypriot village in an agricultural and quarrying area. Its main street passes attractive, well-kept villas that are being used to resettle Turkish-Cypriot refugees from the south. Painted beside the door of each villa are an identification letter and number. The military way to help the refugees remember where they now reside.

On Oct. 24, the women, children and old men of Tokhni were transported by UN forces to Vouno. Turkish-Cypriot officials say that the Greek-Cypriot government permitted the evacuation, despite its policy opposing such resettlement, because of humanitarian reasons but without publicly admitting that there had been a massacre of the village's men.

Some children were playing near a building at a bend of the road at Vouno. On the building's terrace, placed to catch the afternoon sun, other children stood, as if waiting. "The women are in the building," a Turkish-Cypriot official said. "They have gathered because only yesterday they were told that their men are dead. Until yesterday, they were told only that the men were missing. They could then continue to hope that their men were safe on the British base or in Greek custody. But now they have been told that their men are dead."

Inside, there was a large room with an untended bar in a corner

where four old men sat. Two pillars divided the space and from each pillar ran electric wires with small colored bulbs, like Christmas tree lights, and miniature Turkish flags. Along two walls sat the women of Tokhni, now the women of Vouno, in mourning.

At first it was silent, but then a few of the women began to chant. Soon some were crying and suddenly, in a corner, an old woman was screaming and then so was a young woman near her. The old woman swayed in her chair, wept and screamed, and the young woman became hysterical.

The young woman toppled from her chair. Other women seized and reassured her, but she started to slide to the floor again. Finally she was carried outside. In the corner, the old woman continued to wail and weep, as did most of the 40 women in the room.

No Comfort

One of the four old men against the bar got to his feet and walked across the room. He moved slowly, using a heavy stick as a cane, and when he reached the corner, spoke to the old woman briefly. Whatever he said, it was not enough. As the cries of the old woman continued, he returned to his corner.

Outside, on the terrace, the young woman was thrashing around on the floor, still hysterical. Near her, two women were weeping.

Some of the children who had been playing in the street gave up their games and came to the terrace. A girl, perhaps 10 years old, perhaps 12, pushed in close and stared at the woman on the cement floor. As the cries from the room grew louder, the little girl on the terrace began to utter slight, hurt sobs.

There were no other men around to comfort her, so I put my arm around her shoulders, but it did not help. As I tried to soothe her, the little girl began weeping loudly and soon her sobs were mixed with the mourning of the women of Tokhni.

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Euro market

Coupon Rate of 10% or More Is Demanded in Active Market

By William Ellington

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Euro market is continuing to perform very well as investors shift funds from short-term placements into medium-term Euro currency notes to take advantage of a higher return. Nevertheless, some underwriters are resisting, claiming that rates of 10 per cent or more are not new offerings at that level. Higher coupon rates to be well above 10 per cent.

Offered Friday was a 15-month, 10 per cent Euro currency note of the European Union of Account, which is a joint venture of the European Union of Account and the European Union of Account. The note is being sold at a discount of 97.5 per cent to yield 10 per cent. During the offering, the note was increased in size by 3 million units and the price raised from 97.5 to 98.5.

The syndicate manager, however, did not like the coupon rate, so the terms were altered to 10 per cent at par. Through the yield is about the same, underwriters say the higher coupon rate has brought in large investment demand.

Among private deutsche mark placements in the week were a 30-month, five-year issue at par bearing 10 per cent of Euro currency, the intergovernmental agency for financing railway cars, and a 10-month, seven-year offering of Salzgitter Elektrochemie at 98.5 bearing 10.5 per cent to yield 10.64 per cent.

In the dollar sector, a \$15-million, option maturity offering of Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique was well oversubscribed when offered at par bearing 10.25 per cent.

The issue consisted of equal amounts of six and eight-year notes, which were sold in minimum units of \$2,000. On Friday, the units were quoted at 98.5 bid, 100.5 offered.

Scheduled for offering is a \$20-million, seven-year issue of

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Oct. 28	Oct. 21	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Consumer Price Index	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Industrial Production	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Unemployment	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Money Supply	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Foreign Reserves	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Balance of Payments	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Trade Balance	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Current Account	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Capital Account	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Financial Account	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Reserve Account	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Government Budget	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Public Debt	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Interest Rates	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Exchange Rates	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Stock Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Bond Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Real Estate	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Automobile Sales	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Railroad Traffic	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Airline Traffic	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Shipping	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Maritime Freight	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Oil Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Gold Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Silver Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Copper Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Aluminum Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Zinc Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Lead Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Nickel Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Iron Ore Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Steel Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Coal Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Gas Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Electricity Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Water Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Food Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Textile Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Apparel Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Shoe Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Furniture Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Household Goods	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Electronics	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Automobiles	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Trucks	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Trains	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Airplanes	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Ships	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Boats	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Yachts	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Motorcycles	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Bicycles	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Refrigerators	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Stoves	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Washing Machines	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Dishwashers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Freezers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Air Conditioners	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Heaters	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Air Purifiers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Dehumidifiers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Humidifiers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Space Heaters	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Electric Radiators	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Oil Radiators	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Gas Radiators	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Wood Burning Stoves	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Fireplaces	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Stoves	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Ovens	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Grills	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Barbecues	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Smokers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Coffee Makers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Blenders	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Food Processors	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Washing Machines	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Dishwashers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
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Barbecues	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Smokers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Coffee Makers	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Blenders	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Food Processors	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Oct. 28	Oct. 21	Prior Month	1973
Employed	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Unemployed	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Money Supply	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Foreign Reserves	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Balance of Payments	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Trade Balance	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Current Account	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Capital Account	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
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Reserve Account	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
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Interest Rates	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
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Shipping	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Maritime Freight	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Oil Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Gold Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Silver Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Copper Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Aluminum Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Zinc Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Lead Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Nickel Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Iron Ore Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Steel Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
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Water Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Food Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Textile Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Apparel Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Shoe Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Furniture Prices	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
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Electronics	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
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Blenders	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5
Food Processors	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is based on the Federal Reserve Board's revised index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are based on the Department of Commerce. Money supply is based on the Federal Reserve Board. Balance of payments and trade balance are based on the Department of Commerce. Current account, capital account, financial account, and reserve account are based on the Department of Commerce. Government budget and public debt are based on the Department of Commerce. Interest rates are based on the Federal Reserve Board. Exchange rates are based on the Department of Commerce. Stock prices are based on the New York Stock Exchange. Bond prices are based on the New York Stock Exchange. Real estate is based on the Federal Reserve Board. Automobile sales are based on the Department of Commerce. Railroad traffic is based on the Department of Commerce. Airline traffic is based on the Department of Commerce. Shipping is based on the Department of Commerce. Maritime freight is based on the Department of Commerce. Oil prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Gold prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Silver prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Copper prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Aluminum prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Zinc prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Lead prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Nickel prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Iron ore prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Steel prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Coal prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Gas prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Electricity prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Water prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Food prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Textile prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Apparel prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Shoe prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Furniture prices are based on the Department of Commerce. Household goods are based on the Department of Commerce. Electronics are based on the Department of Commerce. Automobiles are based on the Department of Commerce. Trucks are based on the Department of Commerce. Trains are based on the Department of Commerce. Airplanes are based on the Department of Commerce. Ships are based on the Department of Commerce. Boats are based on the Department of Commerce. Yachts are based on the Department of Commerce. Motorcycles are based on the Department of Commerce. Bicycles are based on the Department of Commerce. Refrigerators are based on the Department of Commerce. Stoves are based on the Department of Commerce. Washing machines are based on the Department of Commerce. Dishwashers are based on the Department of Commerce. Freezers are based on the Department of Commerce. Air conditioners are based on the Department of Commerce. Heaters are based on the Department of Commerce. Air purifiers are based on the Department of Commerce. Dehumidifiers are based on the Department of Commerce. Humidifiers are based on the Department of Commerce. Space heaters are based on the Department of Commerce. Electric radiators are based on the Department of Commerce. Oil radiators are based on the Department of Commerce. Gas radiators are based on the Department of Commerce. Wood burning stoves are based on the Department of Commerce. Fireplaces are based on the Department of Commerce. Stoves are based on the Department of Commerce. Ovens are based on the Department of Commerce. Grills are based on the Department of Commerce. Barbecues are based on the Department of Commerce. Smokers are based on the Department of Commerce. Coffee makers are based on the Department of Commerce. Blenders are based on the Department of Commerce. Food processors are based on the Department of Commerce.

Curacao Tokyo Holding NV, a subsidiary of the Bank of Tokyo. The syndicate manager indicated the coupon rate will be 10.25 per cent with a small discount on the offering price.

The Bank of Tokyo has an 8.25 per cent Euro currency bond issue outstanding with 14 years left to run. That issue was quoted

Friday at 88 bid to yield 10.34 per cent.

Thus, there was a possibility for investors to sell the outstanding issue and buy the new one with only a small loss in yield. The new issue has a maturity of only seven years, and its sinking fund provisions will ensure support in the market.

The U.S. Economic Scene
New Political Balance, Old Problems

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).

The New York Times editorial on the economic scene in the wake of the election of Jimmy Carter as president of the United States is a study in the problems of inflation and recession, and several leading Democrats have accepted the challenge. Minnesota Senator

Walker Mondale and Hubert Humphrey admitted that the Congress, with its enlarged Democratic majorities, could not come up with solutions, their party would be in trouble in 1978.

There is a new balance of forces, but few clear signals of how they will sort out the mess that the U.S. economy is in.

The new administration has no convincing remedy for the situation. It is hard to comprehend how the 300-odd independently elected Democrats in the 94th Congress will come up with an agreed program, either. It is harder still to perceive how the two parties' economic biases will be reconciled—the Republicans' belief that inflation is the more serious enemy and the Democrats' belief that the recession is the greater menace.

Benjamin's Plan

The Democratic National Committee is developing a plan, but it will not be binding on any elected Democrat. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, a leading early contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, already has a plan—"tough jaw-boning."

It sounds like hard marshmallow bullets.

Mr. Bentsen has a plan. It rests primarily on budgetary discipline, some tax incentives, some surcharges and voluntary self-restraint. It sounds like not enough to cure either the inflation problem or the recession problem.

But the plan is not binding on any elected Democrat. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, a leading early contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, already has a plan—"tough jaw-boning."

THE SHAHANSHAH'S PROPOSAL FOR A NEW OIL PRICING SYSTEM

In NFL Action

Browns Top Pats, Oilers Defeat Bills

FOXBORO, Mass., Nov. 10 (UPI).—The Cleveland Browns scored 14 points in the first two minutes of play today and got the winning score on a four-yard run by Ken Brown in the final quarter to upset the New England Patriots, 21-14.

Greg Pruitt, who was switched to running back by New England coach Chuck Fairbanks when both were at Oklahoma, opened the game with an 88-yard kickoff return for the Browns.

Tom Darden, who later intercepted two passes, grabbed a Mack Harrison fumble on the Patriots' next possession and returned it 29 yards for the score that gave the Browns an early 14-0 lead. Cleveland's offense was dormant all afternoon, even on the winning score. Pruitt gave them the ball and an offside call against the Patriots on Don Cockroft's field-goal attempt moved the ball to the New England four-yard line.

Even though Brian Sipe's hand-off and tipped four yards through a gaping hole in the New England line.

Oilers 21, Bills 9

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Vic Watters ran in from nine yards out in the third quarter as Houston held Buffalo to only three field goals and upset the American Conference division leaders, 21-9.

The loss ended a six-game Buffalo winning streak and left the Bills with a 7-2 record. The surprising Oilers intercepted Buffalo quarterback Joe Ferguson six times as the Bills were unable to score a touchdown.

Buffalo lost running back O.J. Simpson with a sprained ankle in the fourth quarter and wide-receiver J.D. Hill a short time later, also with a leg injury.

The Oilers had a 14-6 halftime lead, and the Bills closed it to 14-9 when John Leyboldt kicked a 23-yard field goal at 9:23 of the third quarter.

The Oilers began a drive from their own 30 late in the quarter, getting the ball at the Buffalo nine on a pass-interference call on Dwight Harrison. On the next play, Washington swept around the right side for a touchdown to put the game out of reach.

Jets 26, Giants 20

At New Haven, Conn., Joe Namath threw a five-yard touchdown pass to Emerson Boozer at 6:53 of sudden-death overtime as the Jets snapped a six-game losing streak with a 26-20 victory over the Giants.

Namath, who scored the tying touchdown late in the fourth

period, moved the Jets from their own 25 in just seven plays and hit Boozer all alone in the left corner of the end zone. The victory was the Jets' second against seven losses and saddled the Giants with the same record. Namath took over at the 25 and hit Richard Caster on a 43-yard pass to the Giants' 33 and threw 12 yards to Jerome Barkum on the 21. Boozer carried six yards to the 15, rookie Bob Burns banged for five more to the 10 and Jaz Jackson's five-yard run put the ball at the five.

Redskins 27, Eagles 20

At Philadelphia, Charley Taylor caught a 30-yard touchdown pass from all-time Sonny Jurgensen with 2:13 left in the game to rally Washington to a 27-20 victory over the Eagles.

Safety Ken Stone preserved the victory with a pass interception at the goal line with 21 seconds to play after Roman Gabriel drove the Eagles to the Washington eight-yard line for a first down. Taylor's touchdown pass was his ninth catch of the afternoon for 155 total yards on a day when Washington relied on Jurgensen's passing despite a bruised knee. Jurgensen did not start but replaced Billy Kilmer in the third period with the Redskins down, 20-14.

Dolphins 21, Saints 9

At New Orleans, Bob Griese threw three first-half touchdowns, two of them to tight-end Jim Mandich, and the Miami defense blunted New Orleans' offense by shutting out the Saints, 21-0, and putting the defending world champion Dolphins into a tie for first place in the AFC East.

Griese hit Mandich for touchdowns of three yards with 8:25 left in the first quarter and two yards with 30 seconds left in the second quarter. He threw a 13-yard scoring pass to Nat Moore with 48 seconds remaining in the first period.

The Saints threatened to score twice, but a Dolphin interception stopped one drive on the Miami seven and New Orleans simply did not have the steam to put it over from the one-yard line on its second try.

Cowboys 20, 49ers 14

At Dallas, Roger Staubach, throwing sparingly but always accurately in the clutch, marched Dallas 70 yards late in the final quarter and Calvin Hill ran for a club record 163 yards to rally the Cowboys to a 20-14 victory over San Francisco.

It was the seventh straight loss for the 49ers, who almost pulled the game out on the throwing

of rookie quarterback Tom Owen. Owen, one of a stable of San Francisco quarterbacks, replaced Norm Snead in the second half and put his team in front, 14-12, with a 12-yard scoring pass to Gene Washington early in the fourth quarter.

Sevens 17, Colts 6

At Baltimore, safety Bill Thompson returned a punt 60 yards late in the first quarter to help set up a Charley Johnson to Riley Odums touchdown pass, and Denver was off to an easy 17-6 victory over the Colts.

The Colts, now 1-8, mounted several threatening drives and got some lucky breaks from penalties and disputed calls, but they had to settle for field goals each time they came close to the Denver goal line.

Packers 20, Bears 3

At Milwaukee, a team record 95-yard punt return on the final play of the first half by rookie Steve Odom gave Green Bay a 20-3 victory over Chicago in an error-plagued National Football League game.

Neither team's offense was able to dent the other's goal line with-

out a big assist from the defense and the ball changed hands eight times on fumbles and interceptions as a steady rain hampered the offense of each side.

Chicago's only points came on a 44-yard field goal by Mike Rodden, the first time the Bears had the ball, and the Green Bay defense shut them out the rest of the way. The Bears have now gone 15 quarters without scoring a touchdown.

Chargers 14, Chiefs 7

At Kansas City, rookie Jesse Freitas threw a 71-yard touchdown pass to Gary Garrison with 9:02 remaining, giving San Diego a 14-7 victory over the Chiefs.

A crowd of 44,551 watched in a drizzling rain as the Chargers struck immediately after the Chiefs tied the game on an 84-yard pass.

Freitas, who entered the game in the second quarter for starter Dan Fouts, found Garrison cutting over the middle. Garrison beat cornerback Kerry Reardon on the play and caught the ball at the Kansas City 24, scoring only 61 seconds after the Chiefs had tied the count.



TALL ORDER—A South African Springboks rugby player recovers the ball during game at Lyon Saturday against a French selection. The Springboks won, 25-12.

Michigan State Upsets No. 1 Team—Ohio State—16-13

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Michigan State scored a disputed 16-13 victory over first-ranked Ohio State yesterday—the biggest upset in a day during which five teams in the top 10 were beaten.

Surviving the wreckage were Michigan and Alabama, tied at the No. 2 ranking, eighth-ranked Nebraska and ninth-ranked Auburn—all of whom won—and fifth-ranked Notre Dame, which was idle.

But it was a day of broken dreams for other super powers as Southern Methodist defeated fourth-ranked Texas A&M, 18-14; North Carolina State beat eighth-ranked Penn State, 12-7; Georgia topped seventh-ranked Florida, 17-16, and Baylor downed 10th-ranked Texas, 34-24.

Michigan and Alabama emerged as co-favorites for the No. 1 ranking as the Wolverines defeated Illinois, 14-6, and the Crimson Tide routed Louisiana State, 30-0.

Eighty-ranked Nebraska held Iowa State, 23-12, and unbeaten, undefeated and unranked Oklahoma whipped Missouri, 37-0.

For sheer drama, however, Michigan State's upset of Ohio State was the big one of the season. In fact, the final score was not even official until a ruling was

made by Big-10 Commissioner Wayne Dake an hour after the game ended and the teams had left the field at East Lansing, Mich.

Levi Jackson's 88-yard touchdown run from scrimmage and Hans Nielsen's extra point gave Michigan State its 16-13 lead with 3:17 left to play. But Ohio State took the kickoff 70 yards to Michigan State's one-yard line. With the clock running out, Ohio State failed to make a touchdown on one plunge and then hurriedly lined up with about four seconds left. Champ Hanson drove into the end zone and an official signaled a touchdown, but other officials ruled that time had run out.

The dispute wasn't resolved until an hour later when Dake announced that the 16-13 score was official.

Michigan 14, Illinois 6

Michigan, now 9-0 and No. 1 in the Big 10 if not in the country, made two first-half touchdowns stand up against Illinois. Gordon Scott scored Michigan's first touchdown on a nine-yard run in the first period and Dennis Franklin capped a 61-yard drive with a one-yard TD plunge in the second period. Illinois was scoreless until Mike Gow went 45 yards with a punt return with 2:10 left in the game.

Alabama 30, LSU 0

Alabama, the defending national champion, made an impressive bid for the No. 1 ranking with its 20th straight regular-season victory, beating LSU, 30-0. Quarterback Richard Todd and running back Willie Shelby led an offense which piled up 355 yards while the Alabama defense never let LSU inside the 30-yard line. Alabama announced after the game that it will meet Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl on New Year's Day.

SMU 18, Texas A&M 14

At Dallas, underdog Southern Methodist, given heart by Oscar Roan's bizarre 14-yard touchdown fumble return, followed the fanatical defense of guard Louis Kelcher and tackle Steve Morton to shock fifth-ranked Texas A&M, 18-14, and drop the Aggies into a tie for first place in the South-Western Conference.

N. Carolina St. 12, Penn St. 7

At Raleigh, N.C., fullback Stan Fritts scored 1 touchdown and passed 22 yards for another to lead North Carolina State to a 12-7 upset of seventh-ranked Penn State. Fritts piled up 112 yards rushing against the nation's top team, rushing defense. Despite the loss, Penn State was formally invited to the Cotton Bowl after the game. The bid had been unofficially tendered before the upset, the second loss against seven victories for Penn State.

Georgia 17, Florida 16

At Jacksonville, Horace King slipped through Florida's defense

NBA Results

Friday's Games

New York 117, Los Angeles 108 (Rosenberry, Foster 20; Price 20, Barkley 21).
Detroit 108, Boston 104 (Brag 32, Louie 27; Bird 34, White 15).
Philadelphia 106, Portland 98 (Drexler 26, Cummings 25; Pettit 10).
Phoenix 104, New Orleans 102 (Scott 26, Van Arsdale 22; Marvish 23, James, Stallworth 18).

Saturday's Games

Golden State 97, New York 93 (Charney 22, Wilkes 17; Foster 23, Glass 15).
Portland 112, Atlanta 115 (Gretz 23, Johnson 20; Van Arsdale 23, Brown 22).
Phoenix 101, Houston 98 (Scott 22, Van Arsdale 17; Murphy 24, Abdul-Jabbar 18).
Buffalo 108, Detroit 100 (McAdoo 28, McMillan 24; Landry 20, Davis 13).
Washington 98, Chicago 95 (Cooks 21, Jordan 20; Egan 24, Harris 18).

ABA Results

Friday's Games

New York 104, Memphis 107 (Gerry 24, Taylor 20; Carter 24, Murrell 21).
St. Louis 132, Denver 121 (Lewis 24, Barnes 18; Simpson 21, Green 21).

Saturday's Games

Denver 130, Virginia 108 (Carr 37, Borchert 32; Irvine 33, Twardak 17).
San Diego 105, Utah 99 (Grant 22, Lamar 21; Malone 28, Boone 26).
San Antonio 121, Indiana 118 (Gervin 27, Freeman 20; McMillan 22, K. J. Jett 27).
Kentucky 102, New York 97 (Isaac 21, Gilmore 20; Irving 25, Taylor 18).
ABA RESULTS

for a five-yard, fourth-period score, earning the Georgia Bulldogs a 17-16 upset over the sixth-ranked Sugar Bowl-bound Florida Gators. Florida came from behind once to take a 10-0 lead and roared to a touchdown in the final

half-minute of the game to make it 17-16, but failed in a passing attempt for a two-point conversion.

Baylor 34, Texas 24

At Waco, Texas, Baylor wiped

out 18 years of frustration as quarterback Neal Jeffrey pierced the Texas secondary for two touchdowns and ran for another score in a 34-24 Southwest Conference victory. Baylor's first victory over Texas since 1956 gives the Bears a shot at their first SWC title in 50 years and their first trip to the Cotton Bowl.

Army 17, Air Force 16

At West Point, sophomore Mike Marquez, who took over when Army's regular place-kicker was injured in the first quarter, booted the first field goal of his varsity career, a 33-yarder with 17 seconds left that tilted the Cadets to a wild 17-16 victory over the Air Force Academy. The Air Force kicker, Dave Lawson, had given the Falcons a 16-14 lead on a record-tying third field goal, a 20-yarder with 9:43 to play.

Florida St. 21, Miami U 14

At Miami, Florida State snapped the nation's longest losing streak at 30 games when Leon Bright and Jeff Leggett ran for touchdowns and Joe Goldsmith scored on a 58-yard pass play for a 21-14 upset of the University of Miami.

College Football Scores

EAST

Army 17, Air Force 16.
Boston Coll. 17, Tulane 2.
Boston U. 27, Connecticut 17.
Brown 16, Cornell 5.
Colgate 34, Bucknell 21.
Dartmouth 21, Columbia 6.
Fordham 14, Hamilton 12.
Harvard 34, Princeton 17.
Holy Cross 26, Massachusetts 20.
Ivy 22, Grinnell 22.
Pittsburgh 35, Temple 24.
Rutgers 23, Lafayette 0.
Vermont 20, Northeastern 14.
West Virginia 30, Syracuse 11.
Yale 27, Penn 12.

SOUTH

Alabama 30, LSU 0.
Auburn 24, Mississippi St. 20.
Clemson 64, North Caro. 22.
Duke 24, Wake Forest 7.
Florida A&M 17, Alabama A&M 12.
Fla. 46, Lane 10.
Georgia 17, Florida 16.
Howard 30, Morgan St. 7.
Kentucky 34, Vanderbilt 12.
Maryland 41, Villanova 6.
North Caro. St. 12, Penn St. 7.
Tennessee 34, Memphis St. 6.
Virginia Tech 34, William-Mary 15.

MIDWEST

Chickadee 35, Ohio U. 13.

WEST

Brigham Young 31, Arizona St. 12.
California 82, Washington St. 22.
Colorado 17, Kansas 18.
Idaho 33, Weber St. 12.
Oregon St. 17, Washington St. 10.
San Francisco 24, Stanford 10.
So. California 17, Utah St. 2.
Texas Tech 28, TCU 8.
Utah 21, New Mexico 10.



WELL-ARMED—Ohio State quarterback Cornelius Grene is sacked by Michigan State's Paul Rudzinski (left) and Kim Rowekamp during first quarter. Ohio State lost, 16-13.

Japan Has Little Yen for U.S. Baseball Players

By Joseph Duroso

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (NYT).—If American baseball players in the twilight of their careers are wondering if there is gold in the hills of Japan, the best advice is: Don't go. That is, don't go if one thinks that the Japanese are soft touches who will pay any amount of yen for the dubious privilege of watching you "import" baseball to their shores.

The New York Mets, struggling through the second half of their four-week tour of Japan, will be the first to supply that advice. They have been trying with mixed success to beat the Yomiuri Giants of Tokyo, a team that won nine straight pennants before losing this year by a single percentage point—and they did it without the help of any American players. They also have drawn the biggest crowds in either Japan or the United States, having played before two million or more persons for the last 12 seasons at big-league admission prices, and not even the Mets or Los Angeles Dodgers have done that.

Next with the same advice would be almost any American professional who has played ball in Japan, when teams from the States started making the trip 40 years ago, they played 50 games without losing. Then, in the 1950s, they found their own attitude softening and the opposition stiffening, and the balance of power shifted.

"We won every game but one

in 1955," remembers Whitley Ford, who crossed the Pacific with the New York Yankees, "and we tied that one. I'll never forget it. Mickey Mantle and I celebrated our birthdays the same day: Oct. 20 in New York, Oct. 21st in Japan."

"But what I remember most is that I worked on my pickoff motion on the trip. One day in Hiroshima, Billy Martin and I put on the pickoff, but I threw wild to second base and hit the umpire right between the eyes. What happened was that I turned and threw too soon and Billy wasn't there. The ball went out to rightfield, where Hank Bauer chased it, but the guy scored and the game ended in a 1-1 tie. What really bothered me was that the umpire didn't even rub his forehead."

Now the same stern advice is being offered by the only American executive on the 12 teams that compose the major leagues of Japan. He is Marty Kuehnert of the Fukuoka Lions, and he is so fluent in both languages that he sometimes serves as the public address announcer for the games between the Mets and Giants. He watched 19 American players try to find easy gold in the hills last summer, and he is convinced the gold rush has ended.

"A lot of people want to come over," Kuehnert says. "They all think they'll make a bundle of money. But all of them overrate their own value here. I've even had inquiries from super-

stars in the States, asking how much can I make? I always reply: How much is your American club willing to pay for you and how hard are you willing to work?"

Failure Rate

"The failure rate has been tremendous. Two-thirds of the Americans last only one or two years. George Altman's been here seven years. Don Blasingame seven years, but they're the exceptions. You have to be a kind of special guy to make it. You have to arrive with the right attitude, not expecting to strike it rich while giving nothing in return."

"Frank Howard came over in bad shape," he recalls, referring to the outfielder who hit 370 home runs in America before heading for the Orient at the age of 37. "Two days before the opening game, he twisted his knee. Then he went 0-for-3, returned to the United States for surgery and didn't play again. He was paid \$80,000 by the Fukuoka Lions for two times at bat."

"Rick Ankin and Gene Omona, a pair of Triple-A pitchers back home, signed with the Osaka Braves and won one game between them. Mike Kekich was traded by the Yankees to the Cleveland Indians, later shipped out to the Tokyo Fighters and won five games and lost 11. Bobby Taylor signed with the Osaka Tigers and was released. Jimmy Williams signed with the Nagoya Dragons and was released. Mickey McGuire was signed

Ashe Gains Tennis Title In Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (AP).—American Arthur Ashe whipped Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-2, 6-2, today to win the \$100,000 Stockholm Open Tennis Tournament.

Ashe, who won the open here three years ago, outplayed the Dutchman and wound up the final in just 55 minutes.

The 31-year-old American picked up \$12,000 in prize money and Okker won \$5,000.

Ashe, fourth-seed in the tournament, which counts toward the Commercial Union Grand Prix, slammed in more than a half dozen aces.

Third-seed Okker, who had won only eight of his previous 25 matches with Ashe, returned badly and never got his forehead going.

Yesterday, Okker upset top-seed Bjorn Borg of Sweden in a close battle, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6, while Ashe edged second-seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 6-4, 6-4, in the other semifinal.

Okker took a dramatic third-set tiebreaker, 7-5, for his first triumph over Borg.

Borg, 18, whose string of 19 consecutive wins on Swedish soil was broken, played with a hand-ache on his right thigh after having been slightly injured in the third round Thursday. He said afterward that the injury did not harm his play much.

Hong Kong Postponement

HONG KONG, Nov. 10 (AP).—Rain from tropical storm Gloria hovering offshore yesterday caused postponement of the semi-final matches in the \$50,000 Vicory Tennis Tournament.

Player Triumphs Over Townsend In Obergolf Play

MADRID, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Gary Player of South Africa beat Peter Townsend of England today on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff to win the Obergolf Trophy Tournament, after the two had tied with a one-over-par 146 for two rounds over the par-72 course at the Lomas-Bosque Golf Club.

Player, who won the British Open and U.S. Masters this year, came from behind and won with a par three on the 90-yard second playoff hole after Townsend missed the green, chipped to five feet and missed his putt.

Townsend, the former British Ryder Cup player, had led Player by one shot with four holes left. Then he bogied the par-four 15th hole after hooking his drive to fall back into a dead-end with Player.

NHL Results

Friday's Games

New York 3, Los Angeles 2 (Pickens, Middleton; Williams, St. Marcelle).

Saturday's Games

Buffalo 6, Kansas City 1 (Luce, Martin, Schoenfeld, Robert, Ramsey, Dudley; Elgin).

Minnesota 7, Toronto 5 (Hextall 2, Stanfield, Farber, Fleck 2, Marinneau; Turnbull, Siga 2, Silling, Stoughton).
Pittsburgh 3, California (Arneson, DeBenedictis, Appa, Hainfield 2; King, Johnston).

St. Louis 4, New York 2 (Richardson, Merrick, Unger, B. Player; Harris, Stewart).

Philadelphia 6, Washington 2 (MacLellan, Chara, Kindrachuk, Barber, Lonsberry, Bladen; Mikkelson, Crisp).
Montreal 4, Vancouver 2 (Smut 2, Lemaire; Boudrias, O'Rourke, DeMarco).

WHA Results

Friday's Games

New England 2, San Diego 0 (Ley, Cuffy, French).

Cleveland 2, Vancouver 1 (Brickson, Schumy; Lawson).

Saturday's Games

Phoenix 4, New England 2 (Gotschick, Gorman 2; Harris; T. Abrahamson, Earl).

Edmonton 5, Houston 4 (Pumple, Whitlock, Gledhill, Robertson, Bredin; Taylor, Lund 2, Hale).

Toronto 4, Minnesota 4 (Waldmansk, Giguere, Gaudet; Mahovlich, Morrison, Walton 2, Connolly).

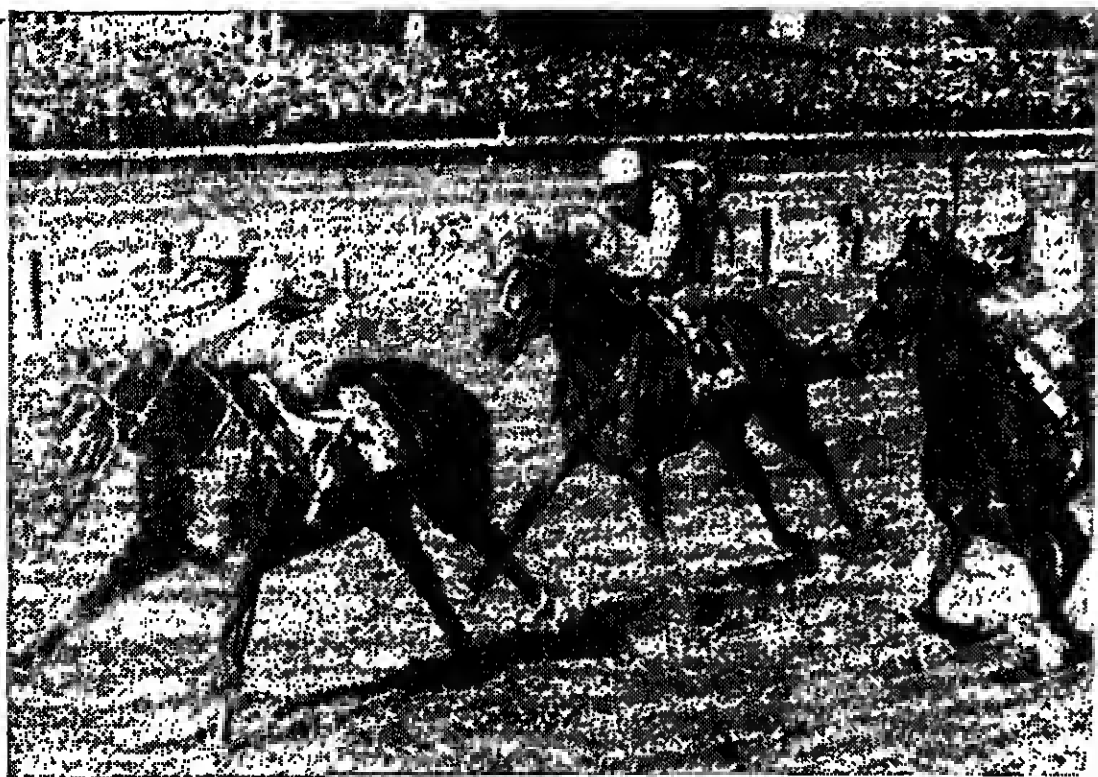
Winnipeg 2, Vancouver 2 (Kratels, Rull, Stenstrom; Walker, Driscoll, McKenzie).

Winning Jobs

Some Americans, like Clete Boyer, Wes Parker, Don Buford and Altman, play well enough to win jobs and some public acclaim. Ron Lott hit 28 home runs and Clarence Jones hit 36 this year. But neither finished with a batting average over .280 and neither made the Japanese forget Sadaharu Oh and his 644 career home runs.

"Jones led the Pacific League in homers," Kuehnert says, "and it was the first time any foreigner led a Japanese league in anything. But he also hit only 210 and struck out a lot. Last year he hit 33 home runs for the Nankai Hawks and was released unconditionally."

"The Americans get big salaries sometimes and fringe benefits like \$1,300 a month for an apartment because of the high inflation in Japan. But there's never been an American superstar here. There's never been an American player named winning a pennant. In many respects, the Japanese become disenchanted with them. The gold rush is over."



The French gelding, Admetus, with Maurice Philipperson up, is International leader at Laurel, Md., followed by Desert Vixen (right) and Dahlia, the favorite, who was third.

Dahlia Loses Big Race in a 'Walk'

By Gerald Strine

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 10 (WB).—The 23d running of the Washington, D.C., International yesterday was a "walking race," the jockeys agreed. Lester Piggett on Dahlia, the odds-on favorite, got lost in the slow shuffle. And Admetus, a 31-to-1 shot from France, ran fastest when it counted.

Admetus, a 4-year-old gelding, scored by three-quarters of a length over Desert Vixen, the U.S. filly which set an exceptionally slow pace until midstretch. Dahlia, the brilliant Kentucky-bred French filly seeking a repeat victory, at 3 to 5, finished third in the field of nine, three-quarters of a length behind the runner-up.

Piggett, England's premier rider, was criticized by trainer Maurice Zilber for his effort on Dahlia.

"When he saw they were going so slow [3:51 4-5 for the first half mile, 1:42 for the mile], he should have been right behind Desert Vixen, not in last place," Zilber said. "This was a very unlucky day. But it happens."

Piggett agreed to a point. "It happens," he said, smiling, recalling happier Internationals when he had won on Sir Ivor and Karebas.

Nelson Bunker Hunt, the Texas millionaire who owns Dahlia, said he was "not worried" about his filly, "but the jockey could have a stomach ache."

ed a little severe. If he fell asleep during the early going, so did all the other jockeys.

"This was the slowest race I've been in in 10 years," Mike Hoke said upon dismounting from Big Spruce, which was seventh as the second choice. "I haven't gone so slowly since I left Europe," the jockey from Canterbury, England, said.

Jean Crugnet, who rode Golden Don to a fourth-place finish, told Zilber that he was surprised that Piggett had not attacked the pace earlier. "Move! Move! I was saying to myself for Piggett when we entered the backstretch," Crugnet commented.

